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Nazi March Delayed; Norway Ready to Fight Until Foe Is Driven Out

The World's Day—At a Glance

April 29, 1940

War Summary: German Advance Delayed

In Norway Allied troops are slowing down the rapid northward drive of German forces from Oslo to join Nazi troops assembled around Trondheim. German forces, marching up the Osterdale Valley, risked a precarious cross-country march over mountains in an attempt to cut the vital railway now held by the Allies between Dombas and Stoeren. Another German advance up the Gudbrandsdale Valley, heading directly for Dombas, has been held up at Kvam. [Details: Page 4.]

The Norwegian Government declared that the war will go on "until the usurpers have been hurled out of the country."

Refutation of Germany's "documents," charging Allied intention to invade Norway, was contained in a statement from the President of the Norwegian Parliament. London dismissed the German case as fictitious. [Details: Page 7.]

Sweden opened a recruiting office for Home Defense Guards, one of whose duties would be to deal with any enemy troops that attempt parachute landings.

Espionage focused increased attention. France imposed the first capital sentence on a woman for this offense since the war began. Paris officials warned of prosecutions for "indiscreet" talk on military matters. Sweden introduced new legislation redefining espionage and treason. The United States Department of Justice established a special "neutrality unit" which includes espionage under its purview.

At sea Germany claimed sinking or damaging of 11 British transport vessels and two cruisers in the past two days of sea warfare off Norway. Britain denied these claims, at the same time asserting that it had sunk three German supply ships. [Details: Page 4.]

The Aquitania, British liner which left New York last September to serve as a Canadian transport, was seen in Table Bay at the entrance to Cape Town Harbor, South Africa. It was with the Queen Mary, which previously had been reported seen off South Africa. The Ile de France, tied up in New York since Sept. 8, will take a cargo of copper to Halifax, Canada, May 1, whence it will leave for an undisclosed port.

The Supreme Allied War Council reported that complete unanimity was reached in its ninth meeting, in London, April 27. The Norwegian and Southeastern European situations were believed to have been considered. On the Western Front only minor operations occurred.

Dallas Holds Daily Prayer for World Peace

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Factory whistles blew at noon today for a one-minute period of silent prayer for restoration of world peace. The plan, backed by church groups and the City Council, is to be followed daily, indefinitely.

Japan Issues Appeal for United Asia

TOKYO (AP)—In what is characterized as the most conciliatory China war statement yet made by the Japanese Army, Seishiro Itagaki, Chief of Staff for the Japanese Army in China, urged a united Asia to combat Communism and end Britain's control in the Far East. [Details: Page 4.]

In Washington: Red Cross Sends Aid to Norway

The Red Cross announced that it had handled about 23,000 inquiries regarding relatives or friends in the European war zone since last September and was preparing to give similar help in the Norwegian battle areas. Over the week end it cabled $25,000 to the British Red Cross for assistance to the Norwegians.

F. C. Harrington, Commissioner of the Work Projects Administration, with the approach of "National Employment Week" which runs the first seven days of May, announced that more than 1,250,000 workers had left relief rolls during the last 12 months. Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, reported, meanwhile, that the national income at the close of March was 87 per cent of the 1929 figures, after making allowances for seasonal changes. [Details: Financial Page.]

The British Embassy let it be known that a project for flying American and Canadian-built bombing planes from Newfoundland to Britain had been under study for some time. Hatties Camp, Northwest of St. John's, Newfoundland, was mentioned as the air base that might be used for the 2,000-mile flight to England.

The House Roads Committee approved legislation to authorize a $476,000,000 Federal highway program for the 1942-43 fiscal years and make available to states long-term loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purchase of rights-of-way.

The Wage-Hour Administration disclosed an increasing use of injunctions and criminal prosecutions to force employer compliance with the law. In the last six months, the agency said, 231 civil suits and 88 criminal cases have been filed, compared with 45 civil and 48 criminal cases in the first year's operation of the Act. There have been 208 injunctions granted out of the 231 actions filed, with three denied and the remainder pending.

Court Upholds U. S. Rights To Produce Own Supplies

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Supreme Court held today that the Federal Government "enjoys the unrestricted power to produce its own supplies, to determine those with whom it will deal, and to fix the terms and conditions upon which it will make needed purchases."

Justice Black delivered the opinion that dismissed an attack by seven steel companies upon a Labor Department order fixing the minimum wages that must be paid their employees in order to obtain contracts with the Federal Government.

Justice McReynolds dissented, but wrote no opinion.

The court postponed a decision until at least next Monday on litigation involving interpretation of the 1890 Sherman antitrust act.

It greed, however, to review a controversy involving the liability of officers of a labor union to prosecution under the antitrust laws. In this case, the eastern Missouri Federal District Court dismissed antitrust indictments against William L. Hutcheson and three other officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Justice Black said the litigation "makes it fitting to remember that 'the interference of the courts with the performance of the ordinary duties of the Executive Departments of the Government would be productive of nothing but mischief.'"

The Labor Department order was issued under provisions of the 1936 Walsh-Healey Act, which require companies selling the Government more than $10,000 worth of supplies to pay their employees the prevailing minimum wage for their "locality."

The steel companies contended the Labor Department had included 13 States, part of a fourteenth and the District of Columbia within one "locality."

In reply, the Government argued that if "locality" were confined to a small geographical area it would "reduce the act to a futile gesture."

Today's decision reversed a ruling by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia enjoining enforcement of the wage order.

Previously, the United States District Court here had dismissed the complaint of the steel companies.

Companies which brought suit against the Labor Department order were:

The Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa.; Alan Wood Steel Company, Conshohocken, Pa.; South Chester Tube Company, Chester, Pa.; Central Iron & Steel Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Harrisburg Steel Corporation, Harrisburg; Eastern Rolling Mill Company, Colgate, Md., and Atlantic Wire Company, Branford, Conn.

Census Count Missing —So Is 'Good Story'

The man who is directing the census in Eastern Massachusetts was perturbed this morning. Patrick J. Murray had promised to give the figures on cities ranging in population from 2,500 to 100,000.

It would have been, of course, a good story. Reporters were on hand at Mr. Murray's Federal Building office bright and early.

"Boys," he said, "I should have kept my mouth closed. I don't have the figures. I'm not positive when I will have."

Mr. Murray insisted the census is progressing satisfactorily, but admitted it is unlikely the count will be completed on the scheduled date of May 6.

An informal survey made in The Christian Science Monitor newsroom today of persons coming from a representative selection of nearby urban and suburban centers disclosed 68 had been counted by the census takers, 21 had not.

Record-Low Rentals Mark Housing Plans

By De Witt John

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rentals down to $12.50 monthly for a brand new three-room apartment with tile bath, fully-equipped kitchen, and modern decor are in prospect for the four new Boston housing projects, it was disclosed today. This is from 20 to 25 per cent lower than rents at Old Harbor Village, Boston's first such project.

These record-low rentals—as low as what residents paid for slum flats before the projects were begun—are being made possible partly by streamlined construction methods, engineers of the Boston Housing Authority declared.

The first tiers will be ready for occupancy at Charlestown project June 15, with South Boston, Lenox Street, and Mission Hill projects following later in the summer and fall.

Salary Limits Set

The rentals will be so low, in fact, that a few families who lived in the project areas will not be eligible to return because their incomes are too large. Federal rules say no family can be accepted whose income exceeds five times the rental, or six times if there are more than two children.

Streamlined construction is one reason these new apartments will be within the reach of a couple with a $750 annual income. These economies are especially important because they have been achieved despite the necessity of constructing the buildings to last 60 years.

Take the ceilings. They aren't plastered. The structural floors are cement and are poured into forms which, when removed, leave a smooth finished surface at the ceiling of the room below. With plaster at $1.50 a square yard, housing officials calculate this method is saving nearly $150,000 on the 3,291 apartments under construction.

Typical Savings

Incinerators are installed at every other building, not every building as at Old Harbor Village. The receptacles must be approached from the ground level on the outside. There are no chutes inside. The saving is substantial.

There are no parapets along the edges of the roof. At Old Harbor Village, there is a three-foot parapet around the roof which housing officials figure would cost about $3.15 a foot to duplicate. For a building 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, the parapet would thus cost $945. With 129 buildings in the four projects—each much larger than that—the saving clearly runs above $100,000.

More than half the closets have no doors. A curtain pole is substituted. With each door costing not less than $12, including labor, there is a saving of around $70,000 for the four projects. All closets have doors at Old Harbor Village.

Stairway requirements have been reduced about 50 per cent below ordinary city regulations for large buildings, because the construction at the projects is wholly fireproof.

Picture on Page 13.

The Monitor Index

Monday, April 29, 1940

National League of Women Voters	2
Modern Homes by Royal Barry Wills	3
U. S. Chamber of Commerce	3
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	8
Christian Science Services on Radio	8
The Children's Page	9
Sports Pages	10-11
The Home Forum	12
Keeping Man in Mind	
Boston and New England News	13-14-15
Weather	13
Boston Events	13
Maine Letter	14
Shopping Column	14
Radio Timetable	14
Local Arts and Theater Page	16
Financial Pages	17-18-19
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

Burke Seeks State Police For Primary

Commissioner McSweeney asked to supply troopers for Tenth District as vote repeating feared

State Police intervention in the 10th Congressional District Democratic primary to prevent anticipated vote "repeating" was sought today by William H Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in a letter sent to Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety, but was refused by Commissioner McSweeney.

In the 10th Congressional District, the regular district delegate slate drafted by Mr. Burke and pledged to James A. Farley, Postmaster General, for the Democratic Presidential nomination, is opposed by a slate headed by Michael J. Ward, Boston City Councillor, and committed to the re-election of President Roosevelt. This fight is one of the most spectacular of the presidential primary which will be held tomorrow.

The Tenth Congressional District includes the Back Bay, Roxbury and West Roxbury, Allston, Roslindale and Jamaica Plain. It covers nine Boston city wards—4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, and 21.

Writing to Commissioner McSweeney, Mr. Burke stated, "The regular Farley delegation in the Tenth Congressional District anticipates the usual tactics that may be resorted to in the primaries on Tuesday, April 30—batches of repeaters, etc., thereby depriving the district of an honest election."

McSweeney Not Reached

Although Commissioner McSweeney could not be reached, it was understood that the request had been turned over to Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, thus indicating that the request for State Police protection has been denied.

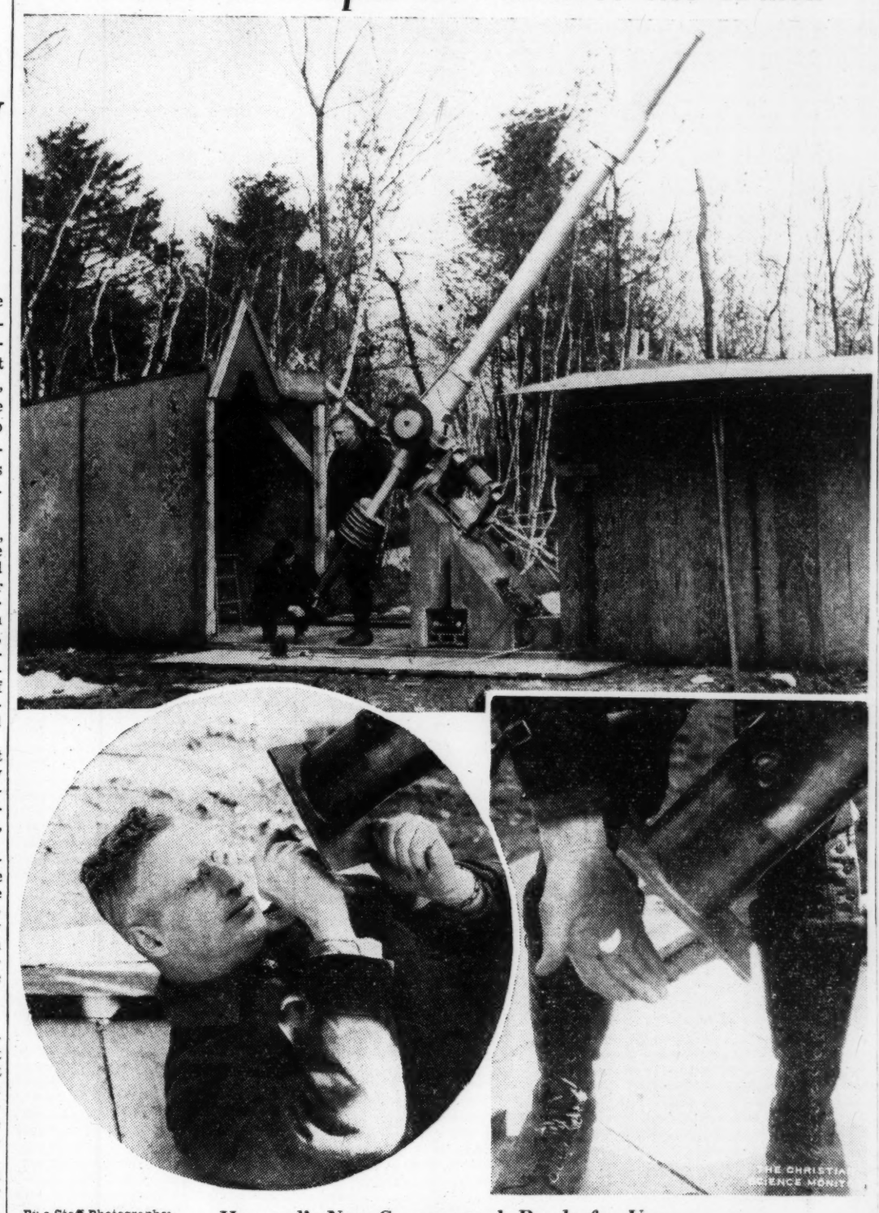
Meanwhile, Councilor Ward stated that he would put an order before the Council calling on Mr. Burke to submit any information he may have as to the necessity for the presence of State Troopers in the district under dispute.

He said he would speak on the Council floor on this encroachment of "home-rule for Boston."

At the same time, Former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller's support of Thomas E. Dewey for the G. O. P. presidential nomination once more resulted in a slight clash with Governor Saltonstall as the Governor denied knowledge of a Republican "big boys'" conspiracy to send an unpledged delegation to

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

It Puts an Eclipse in Palm of the Hand



By a Staff Photographer

Harvard's New Coronagraph Ready for Use

Top—The new instrument and its temporary "packing box" quarters at Oak Ridge, Harvard, Mass. This instrument can produce a total eclipse of the sun on any clear day, in broad daylight, making it possible to photograph the sun's corona.

Lower left—Prof. Donald H. Menzel, its builder, using a lens to focus the instrument.

Lower right—Professor Menzel holding an eclipse (partial) in the palm of his hand.

Sun eclipsed by artificial moon at will: Page 13.

World Government Patterned by Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 29—Tentative patterns for a new world government to be erected following the present war were presented to the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in its 25th annual convention at the Hotel Schenley here today.

Proposed by the League's Special Committee to consider plans for durable peace, the platform embraces:

1. An authoritative federation of states and peoples.
2. Definite limitation of national sovereignty by member states, with provision for a federal police force.
3. Disarmament "as security and confidence are established."
4. Justice to minority groups, including aids to development of colonies and backward peoples.

Immediate Aim Is Peace

Against the perspective of such a long-range plan, the League's immediate procedure was outlined by Miss Dorothy Detzer, National Executive Secretary, as designed, first, to keep America out of war and, second, to press for mediation of the European dispute at the earliest possible moment.

"As the issue is sharpened and war is threatening to engulf our country we are reduced to a very simple program, including also continued pressure behind war referendum measures now before both House and Senate," she added.

Emphasizing this phase of the peace movement has been a series of economic discussions featuring Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Dr. Ezekiel, warning that the United States was feeling the urge to divert unemployed labor into meeting war demands, told the convention that prolonged military operations in Europe might result in so much of America's industrial machine being keyed to war efforts that eventual readjustment to a peace economy would be painfully difficult.

"The experience of the past six months has shown that even a new world war can put only a small fraction of our unemployed at work," he declared, "and it is obvious that war demands cannot be permanent.

Peace Advance In South

"To give our millions of unemployed an opportunity for normal lives, to give our farmers a decent income, to give our business men and industrialists a sustained market for their products, we must work toward lasting steps to make our national buying power equal to our power to produce."

Extending the trend toward bettering conditions in the peaceful Western Hemisphere as a first step toward improving them elsewhere, the League's Committee on the Americas reported growth of the peace movement in Latin America, where delegates are now active in 16 of 21 republics.

This Changing World

Von Ribbentrop's "Disclosures"—A Case in Tactics Made to Appear a Case in Ethics, With Norway an Accessory to Allied Plan for Invasion

By H. B. Elliston

The mountain moved, and out came a mouse. This must have been the conclusion of the audience which listened Saturday morning to Herr von Ribbentrop's expose of the Scandinavian adventure. Of course, the Allies had plans for a landing in territorial Norway. I reported them from Stockholm as far back as Jan. 27. The caption of the news story reads: Whole Allied War Plan Believed Shifting North.

In that news dispatch it was said that "active military intervention by the Allies leading into Finland through Narvik in Northern Norway might kill many birds for the Allies." The birds were pretty sizable, too. A landing would close the main gap in the Allied blockade which was letting Lapland ore flow to Germany's Baltic ports; it would end the stalemate on the Western Front; it would meet the French wish for a war of movement; it would rob Herr Hitler of the initiative. For the Allies took it for granted that such an intervention would smoke out the Germans. As I reported, "The Finnish war has sensibly increased the possibility that Allied help will come to Finland in the form of the transformation of Scandinavia into a point d'appui against both Russia and Germany."

In Stockholm in the first week of January a British agent asked me what the neutral world would think if the Allies landed 100,000 troops. I replied that it all depended where the Allies landed the troops. If you land them at Petsamo, I said, then people would know that you were intervening solely for the sake of Finland. If you landed them at Narvik, I added, they would know that you have in mind much bigger stakes than Finland. It was quite apparent from both his attitude and succeeding events that a landing at Narvik was in contemplation.

* * *

But the condition precedent for the Allies was an invitation from the Scandinavians. This they refused. Herr von Ribbentrop singles out Norway as the Scandinavian nation which aided and abetted the Allies. I can't believe it. I found the Norwegians even more anxious than the Swedes to keep out of the European war. Events bear out such an impression. On Dec. 26 Foreign Minister Koht made a flat declaration of Norway's "unconditional neutrality" toward the Russo-Finnish conflict. This was of no help to any Allied design. And the Norwegians put up a total resistance to that design when on March 14 they publicly refused to allow Allied troops to go to Finland across Norwegian territory. Foreign Minister Koht explained that the Norwegians had "fully reliable information" that if the Allies landed soldiers in his country "Germany would then immediately intervene."

Herr von Ribbentrop says that the Allies were prepared to invade Norway anyway. There is no such evidence in the record. The rebuttal is provided in the fact that Norway wasn't invaded. There was an element in the Cabinet, it is true, which wanted to enter Scandinavia without permission. But that element didn't prevail. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Secretary, used to storm every Sunday from a newspaper platform for arbitrary action to block the ore shipments. But the Allied governments decided to be gentlemen as long as possible, and Finland came to terms with Moscow.

What is patent is that after the Finnish-Russian peace the Allies were determined somehow or other to block the Lapland iron shipments to Germany. Great was the chagrin in the Allied countries over the lost opportunity provided by the Finnish war. It led to an overturn in the French Cabinet and a readjustment in the British Cabinet. In late March the Supreme War Council met under pressure from the Allied peoples to press the war more vigorously. Out of that meeting came the decision to plug the Scandinavian ore shipments to Germany. What the Allies had up their sleeves beyond the mining of Norway's territorial waters is anybody's guess. For the German invasion prevented any plan from coming out in the open.

* * *

In other words, the Germans got the jump on the Allies, tactically. For I believe the Germans planned the Scandinavian attack as a countermove in the Allied blockade campaign. The scheme probably dated from the time in late February when the British entered Norway's territorial waters and rescued the prisoners on the Altmark. At any rate, the Germans for a week or two thereafter kept their ore barges at home, as if they expected the British to stay in Norway's territorial waters.

Even the Allies have given the Germans full marks for their tactics. But Herr von Ribbentrop's declarations on Saturday turned on the question of ethics. The Nazis, however, can't have it both ways. Their tactics have succeeded so far precisely because they have ignored ethics. It is rather difficult to see any justification for a crime in the plea that somebody else would have committed the crime, anyway.

Herr Ribbentrop's case hangs upon the behavior of the victim. Did Norway ask for it? Surely not. The record is clear up to the end of the Finnish war. Norway's alarm over the meeting of the Supreme War Council is still fresh in memory. And if there had been anything so unlikely as a Norwegian decision to co-operate after the Finnish war, certainly there would have been a different kind of reception for the German invaders, and some evidence of staff preparations by the British and Norwegians. No, the evidence seems to acquit Norway just as more obviously it acquits Denmark of the crime which not even Herr von Ribbentrop seeks to explain away.

British-Italian Talks Resumed As Nazi Chief Reaffirms Axis

Observers in Italy see no sign of preparation for total war, although press is bellicose.

Britain and Italy today resumed trade negotiations, a step considered highly significant in repairing an economic breach between the two countries since early March.

A British delegation is expected to go to Rome soon as the sequel to conversations already held between Foreign Secretary Halifax and Italian Ambassador Bastianini.

Germany, however, was not idle. Nazi Labor Leader Ley reaffirmed the "solidarity" of the Rome-Berlin axis. And Premier Mussolini named pro-German Dino Alfieri as the new Italian Ambassador to Berlin.

Warlike sentiments appear sporadically in the Italian press and in official utterances. But observers in Italy find no preparation for immediate "total" war—a view confirmed by the extent of Italian preparations in South America. [Details: Pages 1 and 6.]

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 29—Italy today offers no signs that the nation has entered any final stage of preparation for a total war. Nor have such signs been visible at any time during the last three weeks of the crisis of uncertainty here.

The country maintains its outward aspect of a nation steadily arming but remaining a "non-belligerent."

These facts partly explain why the violent storming against the Allies in the Italian press recently has been chiefly diplomatic rather than military in effect. These facts also help to explain why this campaign can slack off quickly as they appear to have in the past few days.

There are no blackouts, civilian air-raid drills, or trenches in the parks here. The buildings are not equipped with blackout facilities. If there are specially constructed air-raid shelters, they are not widespread.

Relatively few persons possess gas masks. Such as there are in civilian hands were purchased last September and soon gratefully laid aside to gather dust. There has been no talk of acquiring gas masks lately. The writer has seen none, either in Rome or in the cities in North Italy, within the last two months. They are doubtless on sale but in only one Roman store have they been reported on display counters this spring.

Plenty of Armed Strength

As to the Italian armed forces on land, sea, and air, their state of readiness has been repeatedly proclaimed by Premier Mussolini and the Italian High Commands. The precise size and disposition of these forces is of course a strictly guarded military secret, but neutral observers are agreed that their strength is something to be reckoned with by any potential opponent.

Nevertheless it was this Government itself which officially denied foreign reports that four new classes had been called to the colors during the latest period in the crisis. Moreover it is a matter of civilian observation that no unusual troop movements are visible, such as might well attend the final stages of strenuous preparation for a total war.

Casual observation during three journeys within the last five weeks which carried the writer through many main cities and rail junctions where travel is freely permitted in vital sections of Northern Italy tended to show that

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

London 'Newsies' Exercise Voices

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Raucous voices of newspaper vendors were added today to London's street hubbub as war economy ended for the time being the use of the big posters they carried to advertise the news.

To help conserve Britain's diminishing newsprint supply, the newspapers decided to give up a practice which began before the start of the Crimean War in 1853 of furnishing posters for the portable bulletin boards. It was abandoned once before during the last few months of the World War.

Some "newsboys"—few of them are under middle age—displayed the front page of one or two papers but generally their bulletin frames were blank and they called only the names of their papers.

Uniform Policy on Neutrality Mapped by New Federal Unit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29 — A new rivet is being placed through American neutrality today with the formation of a special Department of Justice unit to oversee all cases involving sabotage, espionage, foreign enlistments, treason, sedition, and other breaches of the country's neutrality laws.

At the same time, the Senate was prepared to question President Roosevelt's recent executive order "freezing" Norwegian and Danish wealth in this country against its use by Germany. Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, has introduced three amendments to terminate, on May 1, 1941, emergency financial powers vested in the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

The unit will be headed by Lawrence M. C. Smith, former Philadelphia legal associate of Associate Justice Owen D. Roberts, and will decide what alleged breaches of neutrality should be followed by arrest and trial. Actual prosecution, however, will be handled by local district attorneys.

Protection of Individuals

It is stressed that the new unit will not conflict in any way with the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or of the Department's civil liberties body It will have the effect, it is said, of protecting individuals from hasty and ill-advised arrests and persecution by minor officials.

The neutrality body will work closely with the Intelligence service of the Army and Navy Departments as well as with the Treasury Department's Secret Service force Its activities are not expected to be extensive, however, until it has had time to compile and annote the body of legislation and decisions which already have grown up around American neutrality.

"The purpose of centralizing control of cases of this character," the announcement said, "is to assure uniformity of policy throughout the United States, which has not been possible when prosecutions are initiated by district attorneys. Some of the statutes involved prescribe only the most general classifications of offenses and it is desirable that standards to govern a prosecutive policy be made uniform, and that each case be scrutinized with reference to both adequate protection of the national interest and the civil rights of individuals involved.

Control of Policy

"The unit will not handle the prosecution of cases itself, but is primarily for purposes of control of departmental policy and action in cases falling within those classifications. It is believed that a more expeditious and uniform consideration can be given to cases if they are considered by a unit which is not engaged in active prosecutive work," it added.

In commenting upon the new unit, Stephen Early, Press Secretary to President Roosevelt, declared that "I have talked to the President and to the Attorney General and there need be no fear in any quarter that the creation of this unit in the Department of Justice has been done for any purpose but to aid the FBI."

He said the unit would act as a co-ordinating agency to pass upon the need for action in neutrality cases previously reported to local FBI agents by Federal district attorneys.

The Danaher amendments would curb some of the powers conferred on the Chief Executive by the 1933 Banking Act. They would curtail presidential power over the gold, securities, foreign exchange, and other properties owned by foreigners in this country and would rule that the President could not curb transactions in foreign exchange by American citizens.

Sponsors of the Danaher amendments declare that they are not aimed at the present application of presidential authority for prevention of German utilization of Norwegian and Danish wealth here. The amendments are prompted, they say, through apprehension lest present powers be used to circumvent legislation prohibiting the extension of public or private credit to nations defaulting on their World War debt to the United States.

The Treasury Department announced April 28 that Denmark and Norway held $95,689,000 in short-term credits in this country on Feb. 1, 1940. Of this sum, Denmark held $28,703,000 and Norway $66,986,000.

Virginia Homes Project Pogresses Rapidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Work is rapidly progressing on 50 new homes being erected by a group of South Boston (Virginia) citizens near the site of the new Carter Fabrics Corporation, $1,000,000 rayon-weaving plant. The houses are expected to be ready for occupancy within 60 days. The first group of homes will have four and five rooms, and are being erected on a U-shaped street.

Contracts for 50 additional homes are expected to be let within a short time.

Vatican Envoy Topic Shelved By Methodists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 29 —The Methodist General Conference this morning refused to appoint a special committee to protest American representation at the Vatican.

Debating a motion made by the Rev. W. F. Bryan, of Huntsville, Texas, a relative of William Jennings Bryan, asking for such an expression upon the part of the Church, Dr. Paul Sloan of New York, Editor of the Christian Advocate, said:

"At this time when Christian churches are being attacked on all sides it does not seem timely for the greatest body in American Protestantism to be so nervous over so small a matter."

Dr. A. P. Coman of Syracuse raised the issue of church and state, but the Conference decisively tabled the resolution. It was stated that the matter was already in the hands of a committee.

No indication has been given as yet as to whether the matter will be brought out of the committee.

Bishops' Action Stands

Methodism's 62 Bishops, in a corporate message to the Church at the opening of the General Conference, expressed definite opposition to diplomatic relations with the Roman Catholic Church.

Saturday afternoon Representative Martin Dies of Texas was presented as a special speaker by the conference entertainment committee.

The address was attended largely by visitors to the conference as the meeting was not an official session and many delegates were in committee at the time.

Mr. Dies, a member of the Disciples of Christ, spoke on "Christ or Communism," and pleaded for a return to old-fashioned religion.

Youth night brought out the largest audience the conference has yet attracted, Methodist young people coming in delegations from adjacent states to attend a meeting conducted under the auspices of the General Conference. The National Council of Methodist Youth, while liberal in its leadership, withdrew recently from the American Youth Congress on account of the radical trend of that group.

Protest Nationalism

The Methodist youth, speaking unofficially by means of a circular, "because," as they said, "we have no delegated voice in the General Conference," asserted that many of their number had had their "eyes opened to the conviction that the problems of the world are not going to be solved by nations acting unilaterally." Universalism, they stated, is one of Christianity's most cherished ideals. "Today is not the day for Americans to cry nationalism and anti-alienism."

Both this paper and a speaker at the youth gathering made it clear that they did not oppose Mr. Dies' speaking, but they objected to his appearance under Methodist auspices going without protest. George M. Houser, a student in Union Theological Seminary, New York, said to the youth mass meeting, "there was only one thing which Congressman Dies said this afternoon which I believe. That was that we must return to old-fashioned religion.

"Perhaps it is difficult to define old-fashioned religion, but it certainly was not the suppression of ideas and the freedom of thought. The Christian religion is older than the nationalistic religion preached on this platform this afternoon. And it is not represented by the self-righteousness and attitude of national superiority implicit in the Dies investigations." Other youth speakers were Miss Harriet Culler, of Rock Hill, S. C.; Herman Will, Jr., of Chicago, President of the National Council of Methodist Youth, and Dr. Paul Quillian of Houston, Texas.

Bishops Give Praise

The Council of Bishops, in their quadrennial admonitions to the Church, warned the General Conference against the tendency to speak of the young people "who have come to maturity within the past ten years, as if they merited severe condemnation because of moral laxity." The Bishops admitted that there has been and is much looseness, but they added, "what may not be so apparent is the inherent decency of the generation now coming into power—a decency which has not been touched to any fatal degree by the notions about personal irresponsibility. It surely is not fond and foolish boasting, but proper pride, which prompts us to note that the youth of our own denomination, during these very years when we have heard so much pessimism, not to say despair, have taken a larger interest in the program of their own Church and in the broader movements of the Kingdom of God than ever before."

Leaders in Women Voters Movement

© Harris & Ewing

Officers of National League Now Meeting in New York City

(1) Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, Ipswich, Mass., First Vice-President, (2) Miss Marguerite M. Wells, Minneapolis, Minn., President. (3) Mrs. Donald Hutchinson, New York City, Second Vice-President. (4) Mrs. Walter T. Fisher, Winnetka, Ill., Treasurer. (5) Belle Sherwin, Past President. (6) Mrs. Paul Eliel, of Stanford University, Calif., Secretary.

National League of Women Voters Meets

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Casting aside emotionalism, special interests and sectional feeling, 1,200 members of the National League of Women Voters, in biennial convention here this week, drew from 300 proposed projects for a nonpartisan platform for study and action in 1940-42.

Both in number of items recommended for inclusion in the League program and in increased convention attendance League officers see a record-breaking concern in better government on the part of informed women in this presidential election year.

Following the pattern of representative democracy itself, the League makes provision for prolonged and widespread advance consideration of its program proposals, so the program adopted here this week will be an accurate reflection of League sentiment in 31 states where it is organized. Items on the national program when adopted, constitute an authorization for action, but not a requirement, unless the National Board so votes.

Indicative of the way the League works is the recent campaign it has participated in for neutrality legislation and extension of the reciprocal trade agreements act.

Neutrality Study

The League started its study of so-called "neutrality" legislation back in 1928. It never supported mandatory embargoes, but it did give its backing to the Thomas amendment giving the President and Congress joint responsibility for discriminatory action against belligerents. The League's foreign policy program was modified at its general council meeting last April and during the summer and fall it supported the proposals of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for repeal of the arms embargo and substitution of cash and carry, carrying on a nationwide campaign for the action Congress finally took.

Congress has also recently followed the League's advice in voting to extend the reciprocal trade agreements act. A study of the tariff has been carried on by the League since 1924 and since 1936 it has given its support to the Hull program. All over the country this winter local leagues have been delving deeply into the aims and effects of the Hull policy, seeking to influence public opinion locally, while their spokesmen at Washington appeared before Congressional committees and lobbied in both Houses to acquire the small but definite margin by which the act was finally extended for three more years.

Subjects League members would like to see studied and acted upon at City Halls, State Houses and the National Capitol during the next two years range from free school books to the maintenance of world peace.

Program Arranged

Arranged by League Departments under whose jurisdiction they would fall, the subjects the Board of Directors has selected to put before the convention for action include the following:

Government and its operation: Qualified personnel in government service; executive responsibility for preparation of budgets and for effective control of their operation; development of a co-ordinated tax system through scientific research procedure; organization of government to promote efficiency and responsibility; suffrage for the District of Columbia; adoption of the municipal manager plan of city government, preferably with a council elected by proportional representation; strengthening of representative government through permanent registration, the short ballot; and direct nomination of candidates for office.

Government and education: Extension of school tax and administrative units to a size large enough for economy and efficiency; sufficient and scientifically apportioned public funds for public education; compulsory education for all children between the ages of six and 16, with free textbooks for all public school children, and public education available to adults.

Social Security

Government and social welfare: Social security, old age assistance, and measures to protect children: co-ordination of State and local organization for public health and for public welfare; adoption of a constitutional amendment authorizing Federal child labor legislation; recognization of relief as a long-time concern of government; with co-ordinated responsibility, Federal, State and local, for financing and administration public protection for children and suitable guardianship for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children.

Government and economic welfare: Social security—unemployment compensation, Federal-State employment service, old-age benefits; slum clearance and public housing for low income groups with due regard for long-term city planning; opposition to interstate trade barriers; government services protecting the public as consumers; statutory guarantees of rights to bargain collectively; participation in international efforts to achieve economic co-operation: downward revision of tariff by a scientific method.

Government and the Legal Status of Women: Opposition to discrimination in public employment based on sex or marital status; removal of administrative discriminations and of legal discriminations against women by specific legislation; improved juries and jury administration; opposition to the proposed equal rights amendment; progressive social legislation for dealing with women offenders.

Government and foreign policy: A foreign policy designed to maintain peace for the United States, promote world peace, secure the defense of the United States and its possessions in the Western Hemisphere, stimulate international trade, withhold aid from those nations which violate their agreements with the United States: opposition to racial discriminations in immigration laws; opposition to war referendum legislation; development of inter-American relationships; participation in international efforts to achieve peaceful methods of changing the status quo, peaceful settlement of disputes, observation of agreements, limitation of armaments, and economic co-operation.

Economic Background

The convention program has been planned to give League members a glimpse at the economic background needed for understanding the wide range of problems facing the world today. After advance board, departmental and group meetings, the opening business meeting will take place Tuesday afternoon with Miss Marguerite M. Wells, National President of the League, presiding, and Miss Anna Lord Strauss, President of the New York City League, speaking. This will be followed by the first of three days of symposia, with a discussion of "Economic Society" in its different aspects covered by John M. Clark, Professor of Economics at Columbia University; Richard Gilbert, Advisor to the Secretary of Commerce; and Arthur W. MacMahon, Professor of Government at Columbia, as speakers.

The second symposium will consider the subject, "The Dependence of Peace on Mineral Resources and Trade," with the following speakers: Charles Kenneth Leith, Professor of Geology at the University of Wisconsin and Chairman of the Mineral Advisory Committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, and Ernest Minor Patterson, Professor of Economics, Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

Last of the discussions of fundamental forces behind political issues will be on "Fiscal Policies," with Harvey L. Lutz, Professor of Public Finance at Princeton University, and Paul M. Sweezy, of Harvard University, as speakers.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a League member, will be the principal speaker at a banquet Thursday night. On the program with her will be Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Kenneth G. Crawford, President of the American Newspaper Guild.

Entertainment of the delegates by the New York City League will include trips to the Museum of Modern Art, the World's Fair and historic points in Westchester County.

Collegians' Poll Favors Roosevelt

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—President Roosevelt would probably be nominated for a third term if American college students had their way, it was found in a student opinion poll just completed on 100 representative college and university campuses.

Almost half (47 per cent) of the Nation's collegians favor the Democratic party, it was discovered, while the Republican party attracts somewhat more than a third of (39 per cent). Only 3.5 per cent said they would vote for Socialist, Progressive or Communist nominees.

The survey was sponsored by Westminster College Institute of Public Affairs in preparation for three student model political conventions to be held on the Fulton, Mo., school's campus, May 2, 3 and 4.

B. & O. Sues Government For 'Over-Paid' Taxes

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29 (AP) —The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has filed suit in Federal District Court to recover $275,337 which it claimed it overpaid in Federal income taxes in 1924.

The company's brief said its Federal income tax that year was $1,957,181.

Ford Predicts Next Decade As Era of Enlightenment

DETROIT, April 29 (AP)—Henry Ford, one of the world's most ardent advocates of "peace and plenty," looked into the future and asserted that the next decade would bring more progress, socially, economically and industrially, than many past generations. It would bring also, he said, "a wider understanding of the avarice and greed for power on the part of a few individuals that precipitates nations into war."

"We are coming upon a better civilization based on a broader realization of the benefits of education, inventive genius and the development of a greater common fellowship," Mr. Ford asserted in an interview.

Six months ago the 76-year-old industrialist asserted there was something "phoney" about the war on Europe's Western Front. He said now that there still is an "artificiality" about the war that would lead "any honest thinking man or woman to 'suspect' its origin."

War Not Wanted

"It possesses an 'artificiality,'" he explained, "because in none of the nations involved do any of the people who work—or who want to work for their livelihood—really want any part of it."

"You know this as well as I do," he went on; "I don't just think it; I know it. It is a war of a few individuals, lustful for profit and power, who wander about the world, seeking to control it and its wealth."

Mr. Ford referred to his famous "Peace Ship" of 1915, an undertaking which he said cost him about $400,000, but gave him a "million dollars worth of experience." "The Peace Ship expedition most certainly was not a failure as far as I am concerned," he said.

"I often have been asked," he went on, "why I left the expedition as early as I did. I left it because I found out what I wanted to know—that a small group of individuals was promoting the World War. It is exactly the same story today; the same kind of a group is trying to engulf the world in another war. It is a group that knows and wants no use for its money excepting the manufacture and sale of munitions."

Promoters the Same

"Anybody who really wants to know the truth," Mr. Ford continued, "can find out that the same individuals who are promoting the war in England and France, are supporting it in Germany.

"You know that during the World War a ghastly trade was carried on behind the lines. Raw materials produced in France and England were shipped into Germany to be converted into munitions; German goods moved into France for processing into war machinery to kill and maim the very people who produced them.

"The same thing is going on today. It is a tragic commentary on present-day civilization, but it is none the less true."

Mr. Ford added, however, that "nothing that has happened in this generation will do as much good for the peoples of the world as what is going on right now in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Education Essential

"It will educate them not only to the futility of war, but to a better realization of how wars are made and how the world's peoples are duped into them."

"Education, of course," he went on, "is the answer to all problems. There isn't a thing today that isn't out of date almost as soon as it is manufactured. But that's progress and progress is education."

It has been said that Mr. Ford always looks ahead. "That's true to a certain extent," he said, "but don't forget that the farther back we can look the farther ahead we can see.

"I am not going to make any specific prediction as to the volume of business immediately ahead, but I never was more confident of the future than I am today.

"Lying ahead is not only a better civilization, but an easier and longer life, more time for education, more time to think and more time to enjoy life's luxuries."

Passing of Animals

Mr. Ford renewed his assertion that the day of the four-footed animals is about done. "We already have eliminated the draft animal with the motorcar and mechanized farm machinery," he said.

"I agree," he said with the trace of a smile, "that animals were put here for a purpose—the purpose of keeping people busy finding ways to get along without them."

Mr. Ford regards "war monging" and "politics" as two of the world's major evils, and the motorcar as one of its greatest boons.

"Politics," he said, "is on the way out along with the four-footed animals and it can be said in favor of the animals that in their time they did serve a worthy purpose."

The motorcar, Mr. Ford said, "has done more toward developing a common fellowship among people than any other single instrument. If I thought there was any other business that would do more good I'd get into it," he added.

Land of the Joads Strives to Save New Generation From 'Grapes of Wrath'

JAY, Okla. (AP)—This community in the Ozark foothills, the neighborhood from which John Steinbeck's "Okies" started their tragic migration to California, thinks it has found a way to keep its folks at home.

A co-operative community building program is teaching young persons to adapt themselves to existing jobs or to find new ones right here.

Back of the enterprise are the National Youth Administration, several State agencies, and a farsighted group of Jay businessmen. Headquarters is the high school, which has 714 pupils.

Jay B. Earp, School Superintendent, figures most of his pupils will spend their lives here and he tries to fit them accordingly. The result, he said, has been that fewer persons are taking the route which brought so much grief to the Joads, characters of Mr. Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath."

Jay's program, in operation seven years, has included construction of seven community buildings. All the labor was performed by high school and NYA youths.

Buildings contain shops, recreational facilities, libraries, and other departments in which young persons are learning occupations which will permit them to help build up their town. Vocational studies include automobile mechanics—students maintain the school busses—metal working, and leather craft. Tools are provided by the NYA and the school.

Girls are trained mainly in home economics, sewing, and household service. They learn to cook on wood-burning and coal-burning stoves as well as on gas ranges. They iron with old-fashioned flat irons as well as electric irons. They do laundry in hand tubs and in electric washers.

Agricultural training is given on a 117-acre farm, the gift of Jay businessmen. Boys spend half of each school day on the farm.

Conservation Goal Of Hunters in Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Opinion of many here is that the Central Ohio Anglers' and Hunters' Club was misnamed, for its annual contributions, aimed at restoring, rather than depleting, wild life and natural resources, read like a conservation department in itself

The group has purchased and planted more than 100,000 trees in the city park development along the Scioto River; distributed more than 30,000 young fish annually in central Ohio streams; established nurseries throughout central Ohio to increase its tree-planting program; annually purchases uncut stands of corn for wild-life cover, providing a field "cafeteria" for birds; has established game sanctuaries; and has constantly encouraged a program of conservation education.

As part of its educational program, the Anglers and Hunters Club has distributed thousands of copies of "The Primer of Conservation," a pamphlet publication of conservation principles original with the club.

Columbus Bailiffs Get Extra Leap Year $1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—City Councilmen, wrestling with the budget recently, found the calendar had decreed an increase on account of Leap Year.

While preparing the Municipal Court's annual budget, clerks forgot 1940's extra day. So Council, already beset by an economy problem, had to approve an increase in the Court's transportation budget.

Bailiffs get a per diem allowance for transportation.

Actual increase in this case: $1.

Services Increase Virginia's Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—An analysis of appropriations by the 1940 Virginia General Assembly showed that general fund outlays for the new biennium July 1 were increased $5,501,903 over the present two-year fiscal period and that $5,140,178, or 93.4 per cent of the increase went for "institutions, grants, and field services."

Gov. James H. Price, in making the analysis public, said that the 93.4 per cent was "for direct services to the people of Virginia."

The breakdown, he said, showed conclusively that the "large portion of increased appropriations" were for grants to the localities for education, welfare, and health work, and that increases for expenditures by the central departments in Richmond in the management, accounting, and auditing of the State's operations were kept at a "minimum consistent with sound finance and control."

The appropriations for "overhead management," he said, amounted to 1.8 per cent of the total budget of approximately $177,000,000, and the increase for administrative overhead in the central departments at the capital totaled $236,660, or 4.3 per cent.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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VERIFICATION

Savings Bank Deposits

To comply with the law, depositors are requested to bring or send in their Pass Books for verification.

THESE MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS WILL VERIFY AS FOLLOWS:

Blackstone Savings Bank, April 22 to May 22	Massachusetts Savings Bank, April 1 to May 15
Boston Penny Savings Bank, April 8 to May 11	Quincy Savings Bank, April 1 to April 30
Brookline Savings Bank, April 1 to May 29	South Boston Savings Bank, April 1 to May 31
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, April 1 to May 4	Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others, April 1 to May 25
Dorchester Savings Bank, April 20 to June 1	Union Savings Bank, March 25 to May 31
Home Savings Bank, March 25 to May 25	Warren Institution for Savings, March 1 to April 30
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity, March 4 to May 4	Wildey Savings Bank, April 10 to July 3

BOOKS SENT BY MAIL WILL BE PROMPTLY RETURNED

1940

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U. S. Suit for Oil Tideland Rests on President's Word

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Title to many hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of oil and other properties will be made uncertain, and further development of important coastal areas will be halted, if the Federal Government should bring suit against the State of California to establish ownership of subsea petroleum deposits in this area, according to Southern California business and financial leaders.

President Roosevelt intimated just before his recent departure for Warm Springs, Ga., that he would give consideration during his stay there to a report made to him by the Department of Justice favoring such a course. Imminence of such action caused consternation here.

The general feeling in informed circles in this area is that, if such a suit should be brought in the Supreme Court of the United States, the State of California could eventually make its title to these properties, but during the course of the litigation the titles to rich submerged and formerly submerged lands would be clouded.

Cities Also Affected

Not only the State of California would be involved in such a case, but also Los Angeles and other cities on the Southern California coast, since in some cases these tidelands have been ceded to the cities by acts of the State legislature. This is the case in Los Angeles and Long Beach, for example.

Large oil companies, industrial corporations and railroads would also be involved, as a result of their holdings in tideland areas.

District Attorney Percy Heckendorf, of Santa Barbara, has expressed alarm lest such action would endanger the city's title to its beaches—which have been built up and are being built up at considerable expense—and hinder the development of other seaside recreational areas now being planned.

A peculiar situation has arisen at Huntington Beach, where the City Council has denied the State's ownership of tidelands and proceeded to construct a pier without obtaining the approval of the State Lands Commission. The Lands Commission claims there is not the slightest doubt as to the validity of the State's title, but has asked California's Attorney General Earl Warren for a formal opinion in the matter.

Behind the President's intimation that suit might be brought against the State, local oil men see three factors: (1) the President's sponsorship of the Cole bill establishing Federal control over the oil industry; (2) the determination of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to bring oil lands—especially tideland deposits—into the Federal domain, and (3) the United States Navy's desire to obtain possession of tideland oil reserves and seaside areas suitable for aviation purposes.

Reeves Field Status

The Navy, however, appears to be less seriously concerned about the situation than some other branches of the Federal Government.

Focal point of the matter in the Los Angeles area is Reeves Field, a portion of Terminal Island which the Navy considers suitable for an air field. Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison was reported as saying on his recent visit to this area that the Navy would not pay for Reeves Field. This report has given rise to the conjecture that the Navy expects to get it for nothing, as a result of establishment of Federal title through legal or Congressional action.

Meanwhile, regardless of any question that may be raised as to its title to these lands, the State of California has just launched a new drilling program at Huntington Beach. From these wells, it expects to get the highest royalties yet paid for oil from subsea deposits.

Building Inquiry at Seattle Results in 31 Indictments

SEATTLE, Wash., April 29 (AP)—The Federal Government's drive against the high cost of building hit this construction-boom city April 27. A Federal Grand Jury indicted 29 individuals, nine companies, two unions and a trade association for conspiracy and anti-trust law violations dating as far back as 1936.

"And it is only the beginning, we'll be here for many months," said George R. Lunn, Jr., head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division here. Bench warrants were issued for all defendants. Bail was set at $1,000 each.

The indictments, principally against heating, hardwood flooring, and sheetmetal building construction industries, came as Seattle was experiencing the heaviest April building in more than a decade.

The plumbing industry was charged with operating a highly organized control system of prices and bids that contractors could quote to consumers.

Contractors who refused to participate in the cost depository and bid control combine, named in the indictment as the Associated Plumbing and Heating Merchants of Seattle, were eliminated from business by refusing them union labor, it was charged. Local 473, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters was named a defendant.

The indictment said, in effect, that individuals needing plumbing repairs or new installations were forced to buy materials approved by the combine and unions at prices fixed by the combine and were forced to have the work done by a contractor-member.

It added that contractors who belonged to the system but submitted below-average bids were forced to withdraw entirely or submit a higher bid.

Defendants also were accused of coercing, by threat of boycott, national manufacturers and jobbers into refusing to sell equipment to contractors not members of the system.

The heating indictment charged a labor union conspiracy to compel the installation by union members of furnaces and air conditioning equipment made in factories with the label of a union with which the defendant union. (the Sheet Metal Union, Local 99) was affiliated.

Hardwood flooring dealers were charged with a conspiracy to boost the cost of building by using identical price lists.

Seattle's building boom has been marked by a huge increase in home construction, but real estate observers refused to comment on what effect the indictments would have upon future construction.

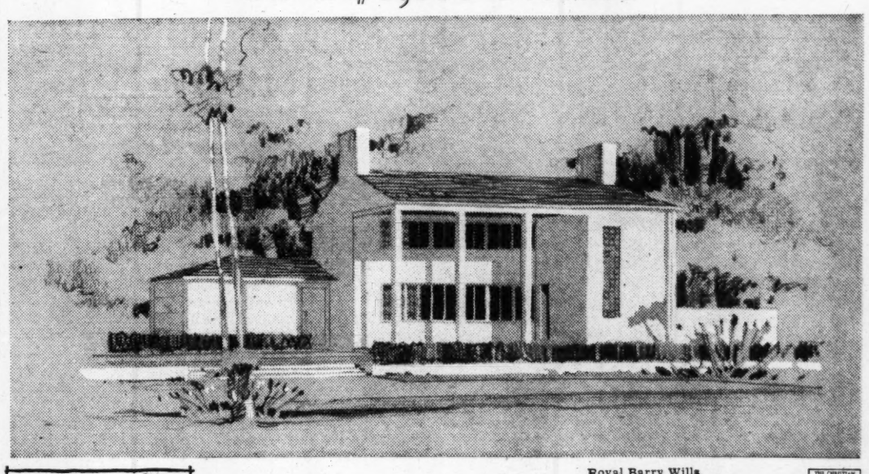
Fresh Juice Pressed For Nickel in Slot

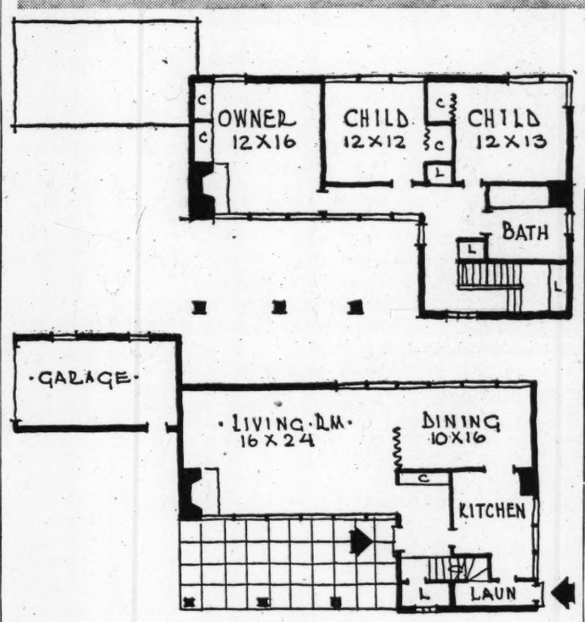
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A four weeks' test in Chicago of five automatic citrus juice vending machines developed by the Florida Citrus Exchange, to open new markets for oranges, has surpassed all expectations, W. C. Van Clief of the Exchange explained recently in Tampa.

He reported that one vendor in Chicago sold 701 oranges in 12 hours giving a gross income of $35. The invention of the machine was made by Tracy Acosta of De Land, Fla. It delivers a cup of fresh, chilled orange juice for a nickel. The customer sees the orange being sliced and squeezed.

On a $5,000 Income





Use of Spaces

Upper shows how bedrooms may be disposed on second floor and how stairway from first floor may be set. Lower shows relation of living room to terrace windows and to front hall and dining room. Main entrance is in angle at right of terrace. Daylight in kitchen ample; in other rooms, liberal

Royal Barry Wills

Two-Story House $12,000

Looks Southern Colonial and early Federal, though it is neither a reproduction nor an imitation of any model. Columns extend from terrace to roof, plantation style

Hospitable and Quiet House Figured at Cost of $12,000

Homes Planned for Modern Living
Seventh of 12 Articles

By Royal Barry Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It has been assumed that the family living in today's house is from the South and that the traditional two-story porch appeals to them, yet they like an open plan. Income of $5,000 is also assumed, home to cost around $12,000. If you know the South, you know Charleston and its lovely homes, designed to have as little exposure as possible on the hot streets and as much as possible on the sheltered, well-kept gardens. Like them this home has as many windows as practical facing its gardens.

It may or may not have brick ends, but the part that is protected by the roof overhang should be flush boarding. The whole should be painted white, with the attractive door at the end of the long vista from the street painted an old blue. The glass blocks on this side of the house allow a unified appearance to be achieved. They make a panel which gives light to all the stairway and goes down to the lavatory under the stairs.

Southern hospitality has plenty of opportunity for practice here. The long living room allows for a play of blank walls and window openings. The fireplace end could be charmingly panelled in pine of soft grey hues. The floor covering could be deep blue—the hangings old blue, gold and Chinese red. The matching draperies between the living room and dining room allow for an integration or segregation of these two activities. One second floor bathroom seems sufficient, with the lavatory on the first floor. The end chimneys make it possible to have a fireplace in the owners' room—a feature which can be left out, if necessary, for economy's sake.

Little has been said in these articles about insulation, but that should be considered for this house. The subject should be kept in mind in planning any sort, for that matter.

In the larger, old-time houses, sound was not a matter of such importance as it is in the house of today. Framing was heavier; most timbers were hewn or roughsawn, and therefore of larger size. Old-fashioned wood lathe had lime plaster, which was a noise deadener; doors were often thicker than they are today; and, especially important, the pressure of living was less than it is now. For this reason sound in houses was not so evident and was not considered.

Today, sounds travel from room to room with startling clarity; in particular, plastering materials now used seem to act as sounding boards throughout the house. Multiplicity of bathrooms often produces a continuous noise of running water, which is disturbing. For these reasons, thought should be given to the use of sound-absorbing materials.

Any departure from the use of standard materials is often an expense, but it is possible to eliminate the chief offenders—the kitchen and bathroom—by the use of sound-deadeners and by insulation in the walls. For instance, kitchen tables and drainboards may be covered with linoleum instead of porcelain. The use of felt under linoleum on the floors is another help. Sound-absorbent plaster, or acoustical tile, may be used on the ceiling with helpful results. In sound-proofing walls, maximum efficiency is obtained by constructing a double wall with insulation blanket hung in between.

In the bathroom, noiseless plumbing fixtures help. It is also well to insulate soil pipes, and to insulate for noise when bathroom fixtures are hung on the wall directly adjoining another room. It is well not to have bathrooms directly over living rooms. Particular care should be given to the construction of basement recreation rooms. Cement walls and floors are sound transmitters, and as the game room is often located directly under the living room, noise is transmitted directly into that area.

Wagner Warns Labor Its Foes Plan 'Scuttling'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Labor must settle the warfare in its own ranks and select its leaders wisely if it intends to overcome the attack of "reactionary forces" that are seeking to "scuttle" New Deal legislation, according to Senator Robert F. Wagner.

Senator Wagner's views were stated in a message read yesterday before a meeting of the Italian Dressmakers' Union, local 89 of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, by his son, Assemblyman Robert F. Wagner, Jr.

"Today may be your most precious gains are in serious danger at the hands of labor's traditional foes," Senator Wagner warned. "Encouraged by the breach in labor's ranks, these reactionary forces would scuttle the liberal program for which labor and labor's friends have fought.

"Under the guise of exempting farmers who are already exempt, they would wreck and demolish the Wage-Hour Law. Under the guise of clarifying the Labor Relations Act they would bring back the company-dominated union and turn labor's Magna Carta into a weapon of labor oppression.

"Under the guise of improving the administration of relief they would abolish work projects and bring back the soup kitchens and the dole. Under the guise of protecting private industry they would stop the expansion of the great slum-clearance program that has brought countless blessings to thousands of workers' families and countless benefits to American business."

College Students Called Key To Riddle of Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—The problem of disentangling the American unemployment situation in the next few years will be up to college students, and especially to those who have taken active parts in student-body organizations, it was declared by Miss Helen Fisk, head of the Western Personnel Bureau at Pasadena, Calif., and leading speaker in the Western Intercollegiate Conference of Associated Women Students concluded recently on the University of Oregon campus.

The conference, which had as its theme "Women in Democracy" and held its twelfth biennial meeting in conjoint session with the Western Conference of Deans of Women, attracted more than 200 delegates from 112 universities and colleges of 11 western states.

Women who have been leaders during their university days will find that there is opportunity when they get out of school to do interesting and profitable work in outside organizations, such as the American Association of University Women, and business women's and parent-teacher groups, Miss Fisk pointed out.

She deplored the growth of the belief that fields are closed to modern graduates, pointing to chemistry and aviation as occupations which are continually being opened to prospective women employees.

The job of women in democracies is to integrate a philosophy that will carry them away from materialism and into a spiritual realm that will provide a basis for a greater culture, Frederick M. Hunter, Chancellor of the Oregon State System of Higher Education, told the delegates.

The elevation of taste and the level of living comes more from what woman does in the home than from any other single thing, Chancellor Hunter said.

N. J. Girl Wins Leadership Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—The winner of the Camp Fire Girls' special silver medal for the best achievements in youth leadership is Miss Ann Townsend of Egg Harbor, N. J. The story of Miss Townsend's unusual initiative in finding ways of enlisting the enthusiasm and co-operation of girls in her district was told here at a luncheon to delegates from Councils of Camp Fire Girls at the Parkside Hotel here on April 27.

Selection of the best guardian, or volunteer leader, from women leaders in seven states was made in this annual competition. Miss Townsend, who has been a Guardian for nine years, won top honors for her report on activities, the second distinction going to Mrs. Elsie I. Leidheiser, of Bogota, N. J.

Miss Townsend's group of girls is sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary and meets twice a month in the Legion headquarters.

Secretary and Mrs. Hull Have Tea With Mr. King

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Secretary and Mrs Hull had tea with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King at the Canadian Legation yesterday.

The United States Secretary of State was among others to drop in at the Legation for an informal call on the visiting Canadian official. The Prime Minister lunched with Daniel A. Roper, former Minister to Canada, and Mrs. Roper.

After a visit to the State Department today, the Minister will leave for Ottawa by way of New York. He is visiting the United States on a vacation.

Big Business Views Future With Optimism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—A feeling of business optimism permeated opening speeches before the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, representing 1,600 businessmen's organizations with membership of more than a quarter of a million firms, corporations, and individuals, which met here today.

Typical of half a dozen speakers asked in the first day's session to tell "how's business" in various parts of the country, Walter D. Fuller, President of the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, declared:

"Unsettled world conditions, the result of war abroad, have frozen new business at a time when ordinarily the spring thaw would be underway. There has been a steady and healthy working off of inventories. This has been particularly noticeable in the steel and steel products industries. The best estimates are that reserves are again close to normal and that slow but steady buying may be looked for in the period ahead."

Other speakers who participated in this opening symposium were Porter W. Carswell, President of the Waynesboro, Ga., Chamber of Commerce; Russell K. Smith, Vice-President, Bank of America, San Francisco; Col. T. H. Barton, President, Lion Oil Refining Company, Arkansas; Walter Harmischfeger, President, Harmischfeger Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.; Lee R. Girton, President, Girton-Adams Ice Company, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Call for Action

Another keynote, struck at the opening session by John W. O'Leary, Chairman of the Chamber's Executive Committee, was the call to business to assert itself more vigorously in national affairs and redress the balance against those who in this country would change our economic and political concept from that of free enterprise and that of representative government to that of collectivism, super-regulation and super-control."

Mr. O'Leary continued: "To prevent America's loss of her priceless advantages we need to concentrate in a practical way in the days to come on legislation which will result in: economy in government—that our taxes may not kill the goose that laid the golden egg and that our budget may some day be balanced; improvement of our national defense—that our nation may keep out of war by virtue of its strength; restoration of the teamwork between employers and employees—that our productivity may increase and our national income and standard of living be advanced; employment—that jobs may be found for those who are able and willing to work, through freeing of enterprise and flow of capital.

"It is because we have become accustomed to thinking of current problems always as emergencies to be met with delegation of more power to the Executive that we concentrate too much on thought of who is to be our next ruler. Rather, should we give our first thought to those who make our laws, who appropriate our monies, who create our taxes, who develop our reforms. Some day I hope, and expect, that there will be a return in our thinking to the major importance of our form of government under the Constitution, and our individual responsibility in maintaining that form in spirit as well as in word."

War in Spotlight

In the four days' session questions that will take prominent place are foreign policy, with Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium a major speaker; relationship of business and government; unemployment and taxation. Round tables feature the consumer movement, natural resources, war and world trade, state supervision of insurance, industrial relations, and transportation.

The European war is the major new factor that has been injected into American business in the year and on almost every day some speaker or round table will be discussing it, indicating the deep and troubled interest which business leaders from all parts of the country show in the subject.

Peace Comes to Minneapolis Industry Through Mediation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—With no strikes and no lockouts in the first quarter of 1940, labor peace finally has come to Minneapolis after five years of effort by civic leaders, employers and union officials to establish a working plan of collective bargaining and mediation.

The record for January, February and March was an improvement over the 16 strikes in 1939 which was a 44 per cent decrease from the preceding three-year strike average.

This record, believed to be outstanding in cities of comparable size, is both state and city-made, with credit going to Associated Industries, Civic Council affiliate, and the Minnesota Labor Relations Act of 1939. Under facilities provided by the civic organization and the State, industrial disputes have at least three chances to be settled before the strike stage is reached.

First attempt at settlement is direct negotiation between the union and the employer. If that is unsuccessful, the matter is taken to Associated Industries, representing 1,800 firms in 37 lines of industry—90 per cent of the city's industrial activity—where mediation is attempted in conference under the leadership of J. W. Schroeder. If efforts there are still unsuccessful, both sides notify Lloyd J. Haney, State Labor Conciliator, who tries to bring about an understanding between the disputing parties.

Waiting Period Helps

Heart of the successful settlement of disputes to date has been the Minnesota Labor Relations Act, which provides for a mandatory waiting period of 10 days before either a strike or lockout can be called, and defines certain acts as unfair practices on the part of employers and employees. The state labor conciliator is empowered to call representatives of both sides to meet in conference and come to an agreement. At the end of the 10-day period, if no agreement has been reached, and if the time of the conference has not been extended voluntarily, a strike or lockout may proceed.

The safety valve on the waiting period is the "public interest" clause, which includes industries supplying the "necessities of life, safety or health," and permits the Governor to order a lockout or strike held up while he appoints a three-man commission to attempt arbitration. The Commission cannot make a decision binding upon the parties, and a strike or lockout may be instituted at the end of 30 days if no settlement is made. So far, in a year of operation, no "public interest" dispute has reached the strike stage.

Lost Much Business

Initial action toward collective bargaining was taken two years ago when Associated Industries replaced the militantly open shop Citizens Alliance, which had kept Minneapolis free of serious labor trouble for 35 years. In 1934, traditional tactics failed to cope with a series of strikes started by a truck drivers' union, which crippled shipping facilities, spread to other unions, demoralized industry so that in 1937-38 business firms with an estimated pay roll of $2,500,000 moved out of the city.

Civic leaders, appalled by conditions, formed Associated Industries, which has carried out a successful policy of liberal principles, conforming in theory and practice with revised state and federal laws. In the past two years, the agency has acted as advisor in more than 270 collective bargaining agreements, and has made successful adjustments in more than 125 other labor disputes.

Today, two-thirds of Minneapolis firms are under collective bargaining contracts, with less than 10 per cent of them being closed shop. Labor leaders call the city one of the "best-unionized" in the United States, with more than 40,000 workers under contracts. Strikes are on the way out as a means of settling labor trouble.

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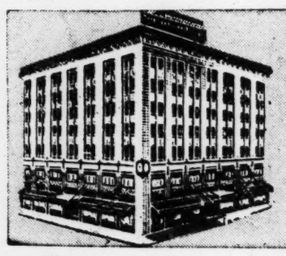
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Allies See Task in North Growing

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29—The grave difficulties and sharp setbacks encountered by the Allies in Norway have begun to bring home to Britain and France the magnitude of the military and diplomatic crisis with which they are faced.

After having at first regarded the problem optimistically as the relatively simple one of quickly wiping out a few isolated German garrisons, the British have now had to acknowledge that the whole complexion of the northern campaign has altered for the worse. They had first seen the problem as one of the rapid reduction of Nazi strongholds which had been cut off, as the press had stated a fortnight ago, from the possibility of any serious reinforcements, by sea at least.

Now they have to admit that the small Allied expeditionary forces are precariously on the defensive against superior, better equipped, and constantly augmented German troops. These Germans are driving swiftly up the Gudbrandsdale and Osterdale Valleys toward Trondheim.

German Drive Checked

The latest reports are that these parallel thrusts northward from the German-occupied region around Oslo have been slowed up considerably, if not actually checked, by the Allied forces, which are being rapidly increased and strengthened by the almost daily arrival of much-needed anti-aircraft guns and light artillery.

But most military experts here agree that this respite does not alter the general picture of the Norwegian campaign, which has now taken on the unpromising aspect of a long and costly struggle.

As the military correspondent of the Times of London declares: "Only a few days ago the situation of the Allied forces in the Trondheim area appeared promising," but then, he says, came "the unfortunate incident" of the British check at Steinkjer and the Nazis' twin dashes up the parallel valleys from Oslo toward Dombas and Stoeren.

Allies Must Recast Plans

Now "it may frankly be realized that the Allies are under the necessity of recasting their plans and the prospect of capturing Trondheim immediately has disappeared."

Other British commentators face the situation more frankly.

J. L. Garvin, for instance, in the Observer, declares: "In a few days the whole strategical situation was transformed for the worse." He adds that "if the enemy attains his principal and immediate objective—the vital railway junction at Dombas—it would become difficult for the Allies to hold any effective footing in Norway for long.

He declares that the struggle "may prove to be a crisis of life and death, not only in the political sense, but in the military meaning."

Other observers who a week or ten days ago talked of time as the all-important factor, now anticipate six months or more of hard fighting in Norway, and there has been some reference already to preparations for next winter's campaign.

Were Allies Slow?

The importance of all this is that it has shaken opinion here into wondering whether perhaps the Allied Governments were not too slow to realize the full implications of Germany's move into Denmark and Norway.

Leaving the military problem aside—for clearly only the Government possesses complete information which would make a fair judgment possible on this score—the question is being asked whether the diplomatic implications of the Nazi coup in Norway are being fully appreciated by the Allied Governments.

Diplomatic circles in London are becoming more and more concerned at the effect which the failure of the Allies to achieve quick successes in Norway would be likely to have on the neutrals generally, and especially in the Balkans.

Italy, although still on the fence, is considered here to be getting everything in readiness for action of some sort—probably against Yugoslavia, to begin with—should the Axis partners conclude that it was safe for them to move southeastward, while the Allies were tied up with their hands full in the North.

Diplomatic Smoke Screen

There are in fact some indications that what appear to have been friendlier contacts between Britain and the Soviet on one hand and France and Italy on the other, may be merely a smoke screen behind which joint Italo-German-Russian plans in the Balkans are being brought to completion.

The press campaign against the Allies in Italy, the sword rattling speeches of the Fascist leaders over the week end, the student demonstrations against Allied interference in Yugoslavia, all seem to point in this direction. Especially is this so when taken in conjunction with persistent reports of fresh unrest in Croatia, and of troop concentrations by Italy in Albania, by Germany along the Yugoslav and Hungarian frontiers, together with reports of activity in the Russian fleet in the Black Sea and of the assembling of Rumanian troops near the Bessarabian border.

For the moment the Nazi threat to Sweden appears to have receded, but there are good grounds for believing that Germany's new politeness toward the Swedish Government coincides with intensified Nazi propaganda and undermining activities in Sweden.

A surprise coup against Sweden is therefore by no means ruled out by observers here. At the same time, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland, still under the menace of a German coup, are watching closely the outcome of Allied efforts to free Norway.

In face of these totalitarian schemes of expansion, as well as of intensification of the German drive in Norway, the view that the present Government in London is inadequate to deal with the situation is being voiced ever more insistently.

Several opposition speakers over the week end demanded a bolder and more vigorous war policy and charged the Government with the half-hearted planning and waging of the war because of the disinclination to interfere with the vested interests.

Although these Socalist criticisms are partly discounted, they receive added weight from a growing dissatisfaction among the younger element within the ranks of the Government's own party, where the need for a smaller, younger, "win-the-war" Cabinet is now being emphasized once more.

Against this, however, must be placed the fact that Mr. Chamberlain's own popularity, as shown by the British Institute of Public Opinion polls based on the Gallup method, has declined only slightly, if at all, in recent weeks and is still well above the 50 per cent mark.

Norwegians Intend To Oust Usurpers

By the Associated Press

Somewhere in Norway
April 29

The Norwegian Government yesterday issued a statement declaring the "war shall last until the usurpers have been hurled out of the country and Norway again is free."

Thanking the British, French, and Polish Governments for their aid, the statement said that "together these Governments are fighting against tyranny which violates international law and seeks to subdue small nations."

The Norwegian Government, the statement said, has become convinced that Germany "will not . . . conduct the war in accordance with international law."

Refugees' Plight In Central Norway Increases Daily

NEAR NAMSOS, Norway, April 29 (AP)—The terrible plight of war refugees who have sought safety in the snow-covered mountains of central Norway is becoming more evident daily.

Adequate food and clothing is lacking for the refugees from the Namsos, Namdalen and Steinkjer areas.

Mountain huts, especially in the Namsos district, are so crowded with refugees that they must take turns sleeping indoors.

This is the district where bombing planes have caused the greatest civilian damage in proportion to the population. During the first German bombing of Namsos, the region's largest sawmill was set afire and the entire populace turned out to help extinguish it.

They were partly successful until wave after wave of bombers returned, sending the Norwegians running in panic. Some sought refuge in cellars but most fled into the mountains, many without pausing to take along proper clothing to protect them against cold of the high altidues.

Mountain peasants now are sharing their meagre possessions with the refugees. Highly valued cows, pigs and even horses are being slaughtered for food.

The peasants not only must care for refugees but they must help feed Allied troops in the vicinity.

Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini

MILAN, Italy, April 29 (AP)—Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini, lyric soprano who delighted the world's opera goers during the first two decades of the twentieth century, had been living in comparative retirement for some years, prior to her passing here yesterday.

The celebrated soprano made her American debut in San Francisco in 1904 and won immediate acclaim. For 20 years she reigned as one of the greatest opera singers of her day, scoring success after success in the capitals of the world and appearing in command performances before many of Europe's crowned heads.

Mme. Tetrazzini made a farewell appearance in the United States in 1922, but returned in 1932 for a concert tour.

Degree in Welding By Ohio State U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio State University now offers a four-year curriculum leading to the degree of welding engineer.

Just as Ohio State, 40 years ago, was the first university to offer a college course in ceramic engineering, so it is believed to be the first to offer such a course in welding engineering.

According to Prof. James R. Stitt, in charge of the work, the new course was set up at the request of the industry. Leaders asserted that the greater use of welding in many lines is held back because of a shortage of engineers trained to design for use of welding in construction.

N. C. Vein of Gold Assays $50 a Ton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—C. C. Daugherty, chemist for the minerals resources division of the North Carolina State Department of Conservation and Development, is authority for the announcement that what promises to be an unusually rich vein of gold-bearing ore has been uncovered on the farm of Dr. B. M. Nicholson, near the Town of Enfield, in Halifax County.

Samples of the ore assayed in the laboratory of the division of which Mr. Daugherty is the head indicate a gold content of about $50 a ton, he said. The new vein, he pointed out, is about three feet thick and extends for several hundred feet across a field.

Mr. Daugherty has expressed the opinion that if the owner of the vein will install a modern cyanide recovery plant he can recover the greater portion of gold in the ore. He added that the lack of adequate machinery has been responsible for the failure of so many North Carolina gold mine owners to realize the maximum value of their holdings.

Hope for Irish War Aid Heightened by Trade Plan

LONDON (AP)—British see increased Irish aid for Britain's war effort foreshadowed in an announcement that two representatives of the Dublin Government, Dr. James Ryan, Minister of Agriculture, and Sean Lemass, Minister of Supply, would come to London April 30 to discuss "matters of mutual trade benefit" with the British Government.

Dominions Secretary Anthony Eden will preside at the opening of the talks.

Army Seeks Supplies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury Department has asked bids on units of 100 to 500 short tons of pig tin to stock up the Army under the Strategic War Materials Act. Bids will be opened May 2 and delivery of the tin will be required within six months at New York for the Army Depot in Columbus, Ohio.

Strategy in War

By a Staff Artist

Belligerent Positions in North

Points at which Allied forces in Norway are attempting to halt northward drive of Germans to join their troops at Trondheim.

Allied-Norse Defense Stiffens But Nazis Retain Initiative

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, April 29—While the Allied and Norwegian resistance to the German advance has stiffened over the week end, the Germans everywhere retain the initiative.

German engineers, since April 26, have been repairing the big railway bridge at Nyplass, three miles north of Roeros. The bridge had been blown up by the Norwegians, temporarily blocking further German progress northward.

By April 28 the bridge had been repaired sufficiently to allow passage of armored motorcycles with sidecars and machine guns, and the troops are now reconnoitering up the Osterdale valley toward Stoeren, without encountering resistance.

Allied resistance has apparently stiffened in the Budbrandsdale valley, where German forces advancing on Dombas were forced back behind Otta, 30 miles to the south.

Drive for Rail Junction

North of Dombas, a German column, which crossed by a mountain route from the Osterdale valley, was stated to have reached the Dombas-Svoeren railway at Hjerkinn. If this is true, the Germans must have isolated the Allied forces in the Stoeren area.

In an effort to save their last foothold in Southern Norway, the Allies yesterday landed new forces at Andalsnes and the positions around Dombas have been reinforced. The landing operations were said to have been severely harassed by German bombers, which were reported to have hit a troop train and an ammunition train.

The British have been criticized by Norwegian sources for the lack of proper equipment to resist the motorized German columns. These Norwegians say that unless the Allies hurriedly reorganize their forces in South Norway, this area will be completely lost to them. The failure of the Norwegians to resist the German advance may be ascribed to the general confusion as to where the responsibility for the struggle lies.

A Norwegian officer, who arrived at a Swedish border point, after a fruitless search for Norwegian units which he might join, said that nowhere in the path of the advancing Germans did he find one anti-aircraft, anti-tank or machine-gun emplacement. The only obstacles to the Germans were a few blown-up bridges and barricades.

Example of German Methods

Some insight into the efficient methods of the Germans may be gained from the manner in which they took possession of the town of Roeros. According to refugees reaching here, German agents, passing through Roeros and beyond ahead of the German troops, bought up everything in the local stores, paying with their Kassenscheiners (scrip).

The town of Roeros, which was reoccupied, April 26 had surrendered immediately. The Norwegian forces had previously abandoned the place and the inhabitants had no alternative. The surrender was carried out by the police chief, a representative of the municipal Administration, and the clergy.

The inhabitants had been warned that the German air force would flatten the town if a single shot were fired or single German soldier harmed.

In Roeros the Germans received 1,600 litres of gasoline.

Air Activity

STOCKHOLM, April 29 (AP)—British advices today declared that there had been "slight enemy air activity" around Narvik yesterday, but declared it had not interfered with Allied operations.

Fresh bursts of fighting were reported in Southern Norway, however, as the Germans sought to establish land communications between Oslo and their base at Bergen, on the west coast.

The Norwegians acknowledged the loss of Voss, 50 miles east of Bergen on the Bergen-Oslo railroad. They also admitted they had fallen back from Hoenefoss, which is situated on the same railway some 30 miles from Oslo, and at Kongsberg, further south.

Activity of both the German and British air forces kept pace with the quickening tempo of developments on land.

Nazi bombers and British pursuit planes were reported to have sought an engagement yesterday over Lake Engeset, near Alesund on the west coast, midway between Bergen and Trondheim.

One British and one German plane were said to have crashed in flames at Lake Breidal, about 50 miles south of Alesund.

Swedish sources said the Germans had bombed both Andalsnes and the near-by town of Molde, but that there were few casualties.

Pledge Inactivity

OSLO, Norway, April 29 (AP)—Fifty men of British and French nationality who live in Oslo were released by the German command here April 27 upon signing a pledge to refrain from any activity against Germany's economical, political, and military interests.

Gas Cut at Oslo

STOCKHOLM, April 29 (AP)—Reports from Oslo said that strict rationing of gasoline had been imposed there by German authorities. Taxis were said to limited to 100 liters (26½ gallons) monthly and trucks to 150 liters (39½ gallons).

Cotton Shippers Seek Sound Trade With Japan

NEW ORLEANS, April 29 (AP)—The American Cotton Shippers Association wants the United States Government to make "efforts to place our commercial and trade relations with Japan on a sound and permanent basis in the interest of the Cotton South and the entire nation."

A resolution said that "the retention and development of American cotton exports to Japan is a vital necessity." It was addressed to President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins.

Rumania Asks Suspension Of Foreign War Bulletins

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—The publication of daily war news bulletins by the French, British, and German Legations was suspended April 26 apparently at the Rumanian Government's suggestion.

The Government has begun a drastic campaign against foreign propaganda. All three of the Legations have complained to Rumanian authorities against the others' methods in attempting to influence public opinion.

Spain Takes Reprisals For Wartime Slayings

MADRID, April 29 (AP)—Spanish authorities on April 27 announced the execution of an undisclosed number of members of the former Republican "Fine Art Society" who were charged with responsibility for more than 20,000 political slayings during the Civil War.

Artist Wins $500

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Lyman M. Simpson, a Barrington, Ill., artist, was announced as winner of first prize of $500 in the McCandlish Lithograph Corporation's annual contest for billboard posters.

Nazis Claim 13 Ships Hit; British Deny It

By the Associated Press

Germany and Britain issued sharply contrasting claims of naval successes today as each belligerent sought to break through the other's blockade to land troops and supplies in Norway.

In Berlin, the German High Command reported that 11 British transports totaling 50,000 tons had been severely hit by German bombers off the Norwegian coast over the week end.

The regular communiqué carried over a previous report that two British cruisers had been struck in bombing attacks.

Previous announcements of the High Command and DNB, official news agency, also had listed a total of 11 transports bombed over the week end, three of which were reportedly sunk, four damaged, one set afire, and three hit.

Three Sinkings Reported

In London the British Admiralty announced that three German supply ships had been sunk. The announcement was made in a communiqué denying German claims that bomb hits had been scored on a number of British cruisers and transports in the last two days.

The text of the communiqué, whose figures do not conform with those of the German High Command communiqué, states:

"There is not the slightest truth in the claim of the German High Command to have sunk or severely damaged during the past 48 hours five cruisers and 13 transports. In fact the enemy's determined attempt to render the waters of the Norwegian Coast untenable have been attended with but slight results.

"His Majesty's trawler Hammond, skipper A. McKay, Royal Navel Reserve, was damaged by a bomb and subsequently sank, and His Majesty's trawler Larwood, skipper P. J. Quinlan, Royal Naval Reserve, was set on fire by an incendiary bomb. There were no casualties in either vessel."

The Hammond and Larwood, both of 452 tons, were built in 1936 and formerly belonged to the Grimsby fishing fleet.

New Mines Laid

Meanwhile an announcement from the British admiralty said mines had been laid in the broad Vest Fjord, between the mainland and the Lofoten Islands, and the approaches which command entry to the Port of Narvik.

This is in the vicinity of one of the three original mine fields, the laying of which was announced on April 8, the day before Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. The new fields, however, are much broader, and are situated southeast and northeast of the Lofoten Islands, naval authorities said.

Shrimp fishermen working off Sweden's west coast reported there was no evidence of mines in the Skagerrak, which the British previously were said to have mined to block the sea lanes between Denmark and Norway.

The fishermen said German transports were traveling through the area daily, and Swedish observers believed that German minesweepers had removed whatever threat may have existed there.

Mystery Airplane Alarms Bucharest

BUCHAREST (AP)—The Government has prohibited all airplane flights over Rumania except those of regular air lines and put anti-aircraft guns and military guards at Bucharest's civil airport.

The reason was not disclosed but the precautions were believed to have resulted from widespread rumors that a German "mystery plane" was en route to Bucharest.

When the "mystery plane" arrived its mission proved to be copies of the alleged documents which the German "white paper" contended Saturday were proof of British designs on Norway.

Ecuadorean Leader Reported in Prison

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—Alberto Enriquez, Provisional President and dictator of Ecuador in 1937 and 1938, was reported among an undisclosed number of persons who, the Government announced, have been imprisoned "for reasons of political order."

Acting President Andres Cordova was absent from the capital, attending a convention in Cuenca, when the announcement was made.

In January Ecuador was the scene of an abortive revolt led by former President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra when he was defeated in the presidential election. Velasco Ibarra was released on his agreement to leave the country.

British Go Limit On Free Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A pro-Hitler pacifist meeting recently held here proved that speech and opinion are still very free in Britain.

Under the slogan of "Peace is possible now" a speaker demonstrated conclusively — to his own supporters—that British Government propaganda alone started the war, and had done so to "save Mr. Chamberlain's face, Mr. Attlee's (Leader of the Opposition) salary, and Montagu Norman's (Governor of the Bank of England) job."

His audience, some thousand strong, cheered lustily when told the real war was that which the British Government was fighting against the British people.

Chiang Kai-shek's Alertness Unaffected by War Strain

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — China's wartime Generalissimo apparently has never been in better physical and mental trim than he is at the present time. This is the impression gained by this correspondent both by a personal call on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at his headquarters in Chungking, and by a canvassing of opinion of those who work closely with him day in and day out at the multitude of tasks he has assumed.

It seems impossible that any man can handle so many things and thrive on the arduous routine. Yet General Chiang does. He is buoyant, dynamic and more optimistic than ever before.

The writer has called on General Chiang on a number of previous occasions—in Wuchang, in Nanking, in Shanghai and in Honan. Unprecedented stresses have brought to him only a new confidence and serenity. He does not seem in any slightest degree a dictator, but in his quiet and modest way General Chiang expresses a controlled force channelized and conserved to do the work which he sees clearly before him.

Diverts Attention

In conversation, the Generalissimo seemed to find pleasure in removing attention from his own activities and in directing it upon those of his visitor. With lively interest he inquired about the Shanghai newspaper situation. He was once a broker in Shanghai.

Speaking of an American-owned Shanghai paper with a Chinese affiliate under the same ownership and editorship, the Generalissimo expressed the view that it had been of great service to China's cause—not, as might be expected, because of direct sympathy, but because they have "assumed a fair-minded attitude persistently." He appeared to ask for nothing more.

Two days previous to this talk, the writer had taken tea with Madame Chiang in Hong Kong. As is well known, she is one of the three famous "Soong sisters," the others being Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of China's famed republican leader, and Madame H. H. Kung, wife of the present Finance Minister.

Their brother is Dr. T. V. Soong, former Finance Minister, who now heads the Bank of China and takes an important part in the Government financial program. I had also lunched with Madame Sun, whose primary interests at the moment are the China Defense League and the Chinese Industrial Co-operative movement, and called on Dr. Soong, finding all of them keenly enthusiastic over their various aspects of war work.

Madame Chiang, like her husband, makes her headquarters in Chungking. She was impatient to return as seen as her temporary business in Hong Kong was concluded. She had flown down by commercial airplane, as she and the Generalissimo have turned in their private aircraft, determining to travel only by ordinary transportation for the remainder of the war period. At the present time Madame Chiang's chief interest is in training Chinese women for war work, but she has a number of other activities including the conduct of an institution for the upbringing and training of war orphans.

At Husband's Side

"Things are being well handled in Chungking during my absence," said Madame Chiang, who is American-educated and who speaks English of the American style fluently, "but I have recent word which makes me feel that I am needed, so I shall return as soon as possible. I don't feel right nowadays unless I am with my husband."

There have been critics of the Generalissimo and his wife, but it is noticeable that this criticism has now largely died out—particularly in quarters best aware of what they are doing. None now appears to question the sincerity and devotion of both. They supplement each other excellently and as time has gone on, they have settled more and more into rounds which best express their differing yet complementary personalities. A great many people in National Government service have shown remarkable development during the war period, but none more so than General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

Japan's Overtures

TOKYO, April 29 (AP)—Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, former War Minister who is Chief of Staff for the Japanese Army in China now, said today that the Asian conflict had been brought on in part by Japan's boastful insults to China and worship of things occidental and Chinese dependence upon Europe and the United States, Domei, Japanese official news agency, reported.

Tokyo observers considered the Itagaki declarations, which Domei said were made in a pamphlet issued to Japanese troops in China, the cost conciliatory appeal yet made by the Japanese Army to Japanese and Chinese alike to settle their differences in a Pan-Asian movement to combat Communism and end Great Britain's "monopolistic position" in East Asia.

Domei said General Itagaki blamed Britain and Soviet Russia for fomenting anti-Japanese feeling among the Chinese and claimed that one of the Japanese Army's objectives was to "destroy the illusion of an anti-Japanese Chinese regime which is acting on the instigation of Britain, France, Russia, and the United States."

He warned Asia not to expect the European war to last long "because those countries are waging war on a calculated basis."

Hoover Helps Poland's Haller Plead Captive Nation's Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—The famished people of Poland need from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 worth of food at once and Congress can supply it from this Nation's surplus foodstuffs, former President Hoover declared at a mass meeting of 3,000 Polish-Americans held in honor of Gen. Josef Haller, a Minister of State in the Polish Government-in-exile, here yesterday.

General Haller was greeted by 700 compatriots on his arrival at Grand Central Station and by larger crowds at various colorful functions here on the week end arranged as the concluding series in his good-will tour of the Nation which began Jan. 12 and will end in Philadelphia on May 5.

General Haller said that Poland now is living under the worst conditions known to her in the 10 centuries of her existence. Wholesale massacre of the civilian population is continuing, he added, and all property is being confiscated by the Nazi Government.

Thanking Mr. Hoover in English for his activities in behalf of the Polish people through the Commission for Polish Relief, and then speaking in his native language General Haller told the meeting that he came as a representative of a unified Polish Government-in-exile whose program included rebuilding of the Polish Army and restoration of the Polish Republic.

Poland's Rise Forecast

In urging wide co-operation with the current relief drive of the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Mr. Hoover said there would be no permanent peace in the world so long as independent nations continue to be oppressed.

"The soul of a nation is forged from its traditions, instincts, arts, language, literature, music, heroic men and women," he declared. "It may be oppressed, its houses and cities may be destroyed, its people exiled and enslaved, but the spirit of a great people cannot be crushed. Its independence and its greatness will rise again from the ashes that have been the history of the Polish people. That will be its future.

"No matter what may be signed on papers called peace, there will be no permanent stability and no permanent peace in the world so long as oppression of a great and independent race continues."

Disloyal Poles Scarce

Mr. Hoover said that millions of industrial workers and their families had been cut off from their source of sustenance by the Russian commandeering of food supplies in the agricultural area of eastern Poland.

General Haller said the Polish Government-in-exile had now begun diplomatic relations with Poland's border countries and cooperation by these nations had been promised. Germany had been unable thus far to find a Pole disloyal enough to head the Nazi puppet government in Poland, he declared.

"An attempt is being made to wipe out completely all traces of Polish national character, culture, and traditions," he continued. "The wholesale massacre of Polish civilians which took place during our brief war is being continued even now, albeit on diminished scale. Between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 Poles are being transferred from the western part of our country, immediately adjoining the Reich, to the central part, which has been systematically devastated.

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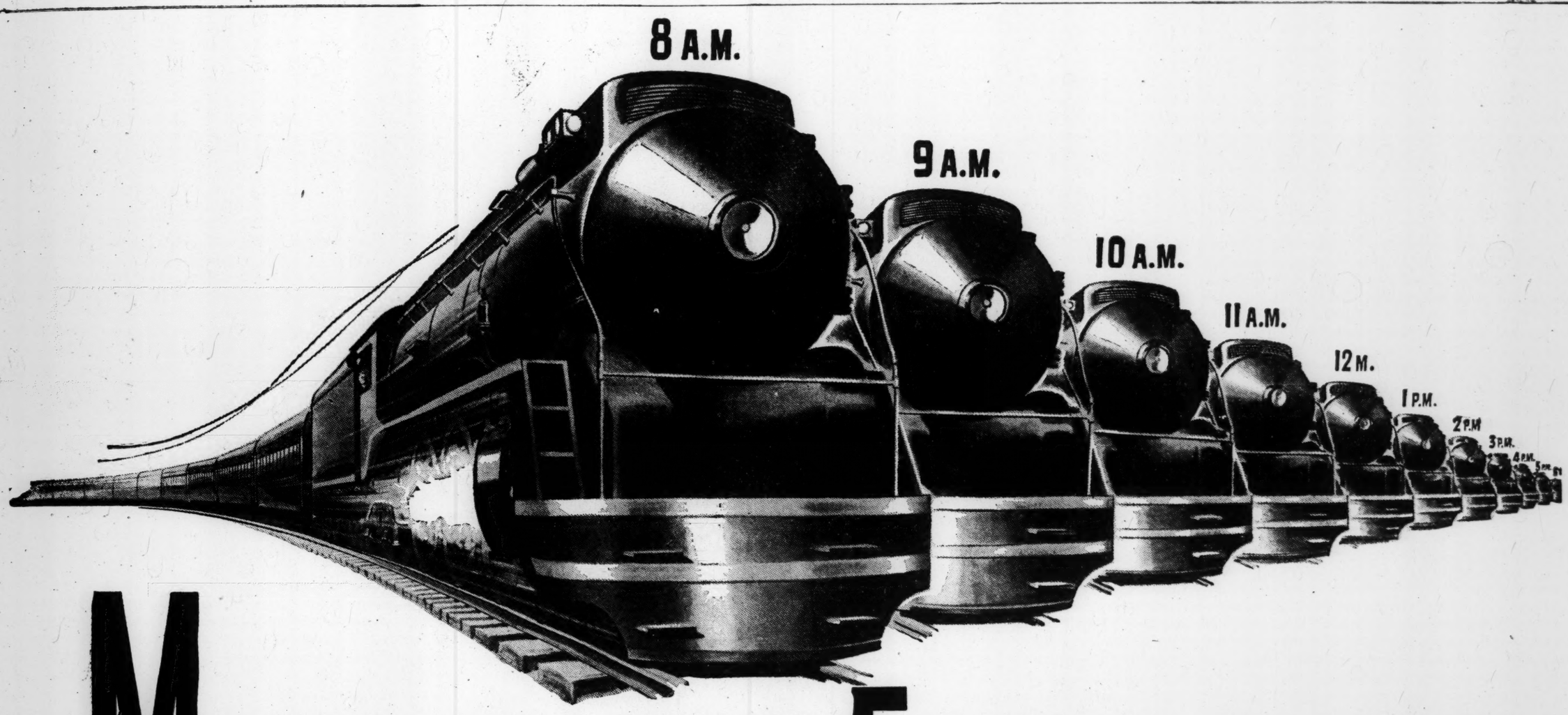

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9 A. M.	2.12 P. M.†	9 A. M.	1.55 P. M.
10 A. M.	2.35 P. M.	10 A. M.	2.35 P. M.
11 A. M.	3.45 P. M.	11 A. M.†	3.55 P. M.
12 M.	5.12 P. M.†	12 M.	4.45 P. M.
1 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	1 P. M.	5.30 P. M.
2 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	2 P. M.†	6.55 P. M.
3 P. M.	7.35 P. M.	3 P. M.	7.35 P. M.
4 P. M.	9.05 P. M.†	4 P. M.	8.55 P. M.
5 P. M.§	9.15 P. M.	5 P. M.§	9.15 P. M.
6 P. M.	10.35 P. M.	5 P. M.†	9.55 P. M.
6:05 P. M.	11.15 P. M.	6 P. M.	11.00 P. M.
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THE NEW HAVEN R.R.

Britain Expects to Send Trade Delegation to Rome

LONDON, April 29 (AP) — Great Britain and Italy has discussed resumption of their negotiations for increased trade, it was disclosed today. Negotiations had been discontinued in February during a dispute over the seizure of coal being shipped from Germany to Italy.

Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax and the Italian Ambassador, Signor Giuseppe Bastianini, held "a very friendly discussion" on April 26, a source close to the Foreign Office said.

Informed sources said other points of interest to the two nations were discussed, but the main part of the talk was devoted to reopening the trade negotiations.

Diplomatic circles declared Britain hopes to send officials to Rome to continue discussions there.

Contraband Discussed

The source close to the Foreign Trade Office said the question of contraband "which it is impossible to divorce" from any wartime commercial discussions was included in the conference between the Foreign Secretary and the Italian Ambassador.

"We are anxious to do our best to meet any points of difference which the Italian Government can reasonably bring to our notice," this source said.

It was learned that Signor Bastianini went to the Foreign Office at the invitation of Lord Halifax.

Authoritative quarters considered resumption of trade discussions between the two countries of great significance in view of the recent anti-British attitude of the Italian press and the truculent tone of speeches by Fascist leaders.

Italy Needs Coal

Protracted discussions designed to improve Italo-British trade relations resulted last Oct. 10 in an agreement to set up a mixed commission to handle all commercial issues between the two countries.

Britain bolstered this agreement with official reiterations of its desire to increase its trade with Italy. Details of plans projected to effect this improvement were not disclosed, but informed British quarters intimated that Britain might be prepared to double its exports of coal and other necessities to Italy in exchange for Italian war manufactures.

The trade discussions were suspended in February, however, when Britain warned Italy against continuing to import German coal by sea from Netherlands ports. Relations between the two countries were strained in early March when Britain carried out its threat by holding as contraband 22 Italian coal ships.

Britain released the vessels on March 9 on condition Italy discontinue seaborne coal imports from Germany.

Pro-German Envoy

ROME, April 29 (AP) — Dino Alfieri, long contended here one of Italy's more strongly pro-German figures, today was appointed Ambassador to Germany, succeeding Bernardo Attolico. The two Envoys exchanged posts, Signor Attolico replacing Signor Alfieri as Ambassador to the Vatican.

Signor Alfieri has been especially close to Premier Mussolini in the last four years. Some foreign circles saw in his appointment to Berlin an indication of a new strengthening of the relations between Signor Mussolini and his axis partner, Reichsführer Hitler.

Italian Views

ROME, April 29 (AP)—Giovanni Ansaldo in his third declaration of the kind in as many weeks said yesterday it is "impossible for a country like Italy to remain indefinitely out of a conflict" like the present war.

Signor Ansaldo, editor of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, spoke in a weekly radiocast to Italian troops and said his remark on the inevitability of war was the meaning of speeches in the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds last week by Count Dino Grandi, the Chamber's President, and Guido Buffarini-Guidi, Undersecretary of the Interior.

Signor Buffarini-Guidi two days ago said that none of the few "remaining oases of peace" could be certain of escaping "contamination"; Signor Grandi on April 27 said that "the Fascist empire is not and knows it is not on the edge of this conflict of peoples."

Signor Ansaldo told the troops "it is up to us more than anything to be ready for the order which will come."

He indicated where Italy's war sympathies lay by saying: "We formulate all our wishes for the success of German arms and join with Germany in saluting German soldiers who have fallen on Norwegian soil."

At the same time an equally authoritative Fascist, Virginio Gayda, charged the British and French of circulating rumors of German and Italian threats of aggression against other countries in order to spread the war.

He said in his La Voce d'Italia that an anti-Italian manifesto which appeared in Yugoslavia was an indication of this. He referred to a report April 26 from Lubiana, Yugoslavia, that Italian and German Consuls there had protested to the Governor of Lubiana Province against circulation of a leaflet demanding the cession to Yugoslavia of territories held by Italy and Germany.

Signor Gayda, who often speaks for Premier Mussolini, declared it would be a mistake to make any moves which would aid alleged Allied plans to widen the war.

Axis Affirmed

BERLIN, April 29 (AP) — The leader of the Nazi Labor Front today proclaimed solidarity of the Rome-Berlin axis for "Victory" to come.

Robert Ley, who also is Adolf Hitler's Trade Union Commissioner, President of the States Council, and Member of the Reichstag, represented both France and Great Britain as common enemies of Germany and Italy.

In a 30-minute speech from a Cologne factory and to the cheers of his audience, Herr Ley defined the Mediterranean area as Italian "living space" and then asked:

"What legal right have the French on Corsica? Napoleon, the great Corsican, was Italian. . . .

"What rights have the English on Malta and other islands in this sea?"

(Corsica, an insular segment of the French Republic, lying off Northern Italy, has figured in times past in the Italian clamor for concessions from France.)

Herr Ley said that Germany and Italy would stand firmly together until victory when "the English dragon-serpent will be vanquished."

British Columbia Relief Rolls Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—War contracts and enlistments are having an effect on unemployment roles here. Some 15,000 fewer are on relief in this Province than during the corresponding period last year, Government relief officials state.

In announcing the 21 per cent drop, officials claimed that 40 per cent of the heads of families and 60 per cent of the single persons drawing relief in British Columbia were past 50 years.

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Scenes in Thorshavn, the Capital of the Faeroe Islands

(1) The harbor. There is an air of neatness and stout building about the boats and houses. (2) The Christian IX monument. This Danish King, father of Queen Alexandra of England and the Empress Marie of Russia, was for 43 years one of Europe's most popular monarchs, reigning from 1863 to 1906. (3) A native. There's a swing to the way he carries his burden. (4) A reception committee on the quay.

Faeroe Islanders Keep Calm Under Britain's Occupation

By John Allan May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29—Not all of Danish lands are held by the Germans. The Danish Faeroes, "islands of sheep," lying 200 miles northwest of Britain's Shetland islands in the stormy waters where the North Sea meets the Atlantic, have seen neither steel-helmeted soldiers in the streets, nor German airplanes overhead, nor German ships in the harbor. Instead, they see British warships occupying the main harbor and they are under promise to defend the islands and return them when the rest of Denmark is free again.

Unlike Iceland, which is an independent country sharing Denmark's king, the Faeroe Isles have been for many years a Danish country, part of the Bishopric of Zealand, Copenhagen's island. The Faeroes have one elected representative to each of the Danish Houses of Parliament.

This far away land is as unlike any other Danish country as could possibly be. Its basalt rocks stand sheer. There is not enough grass or hay for cattle. Only sheep find sustenance here and they clamber sure-footed over steep island slopes in flocks of several hundreds.

Out of this wind-swept rocky isolation, the islanders have made a kindly, pleasant homeland. A visitor to the Faeroe Isles often finds his sturdy peasant host better read than himself. Winter nights are long and stormy and reading provides almost the only hobby. The remotest farmstead will usually be found to have a telephone, for the 26,000 Faerish folk are go ahead. The main towns, Thorshavn and Klaksvig, have electric light. There is a modern hydroelectric plant.

Living on rock with little or no earth around might sound a rather circumscribed method of existence, but the Islands have developed numerous enterprises, trades, and industries. Most of them raise sheep and sell woolen goods. Some make carpets. Others go fishing. There is a big whale station with quite a modern equipment. There is a company that exploits basalt deposits. There is a copper mine and a fireclay industry.

Recently the Faeroes had taken on new significance as Denmark's only coal mining district. On Suderoe Island there is a large coal deposit, reputed to contain 120,000,000 tons of coal. Islanders have worked it for years and recently Danes began to take it more seriously and to prepare machines for large-scale exploitation.

Brought out of their isolation by the present war the Faeroe Isles realize that their strategic position might have caused them to be a target for invaders. But really the Isles' strategic value is not great, despite their inviting position as a possible German base. The only possible value lies in the Norshaven Harbor which was modernized and enlarged 10 years ago and now has a 250-foot-long quay and a uniform depth of over 20 feet, and might be a useful submarine base.

The islanders seem reconciled to being under British occupation and protection for the duration of the war. Actually the German invasion of Denmark has achieved, at least temporarily, what a large minority of the population has been trying to do for years—establish Faeroe home rule. The islanders are not Danes. They are Norsemen. They have their own Norse language similar to Icelandic.

They are less like the Danes in tradition and ways of living than to the Shetlanders and Orkney Islanders—with whom they play irregular triangle international football tournaments on Thorshavn's only football ground.

Their ancestors mostly came from Norway. The first colonizer was a Norwegian pioneer, Grim Kamban, in the ninth century. And that explains in part why the independent Faeroe islanders, who would prefer not to be occupied by any country, sent a special telegram to London welcoming the British occupation of Thorshavn after the German invasion of Denmark and Norway.

Danubian Nations Balk at Proposal For Joint Patrol

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 29 (AP)—A Hungarian proposal for joint policing of the "iron gate" section of the Danube by all the Danubian countries has received a cold reception in Bucharest and Belgrade.

The scheme for international control of the vulnerable 75-mile stretch of the Danube, which Germany has accused the Allies of attempting to block by dynamiting, was sent April 26 to Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

Yugoslavia and Rumania previously refused German offers to police the section of the river where it forms their boundary between Moldavia and Turnu-Severin. Hungary expressed willingness to permit Nazi gunboats to patrol the Danube.

Rumania and Yugoslavia are reported to have turned down the Hungarian suggestion because they already have given assurances of their determination to prevent sabotage or shipping delays in their replies to the German proposal of April 15.

Both in Bucharest and Belgrade it was felt the Budapest scheme would infringe on Rumanian and Yugoslavian Sovereignty as much as the Nazi policing plan, and since Germany is a Danubian country the proposal would mean participation of a belligerent in the international patrol.

Italians Push Trade Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Italian commercial endeavors in South America suggest that the promoters of the big sales drive do not anticipate that their country will participate in the European war, at least soon. Col. Atilio Biseo, who is organizing the Latin air service to Argentina, declared here his belief that Italy will not enter the war unless his country is offended. And he does not think anybody will offend it.

For this reason he is going ahead with his plans. The Italian air line is already organized from Rome to Rio de Janeiro via the Canary and Cape Verde islands. A recent increase of capital, authorized by the Italian Government, has permitted extension to Buenos Aires. Argentine and Brazilian consent is now being negotiated, and meantime combinations are effected with the German Condor line. Later the route will be extended to Santiago in Chile.

The trans-Atlantic service is limited to mail carriage but, according to Colonel Biseo, experiments are being made preparatory to the installation of a passenger service. He considers that planes will be ready by next July to carry 12 passengers with ample accommodations.

Following the outbreak of war the Air France Company obtained all the European air mail trade. In March, however, the Condor reappeared on the scene and advertised renewal of its prewar service across the South Atlantic. This was due to facilities worked out with the Spanish Government on the Cape Verdes route.

The French claim that the planes are bound to fly within their air jurisdiction at least on one leg along the African coast, and that they can end the service when they so desire. The British announced organization of a competitive service to South America, but abandoned the project when war broke out. British merchants, none the less, have petitioned London that it be started despite the war.

Apart from the Italian air mail undertaking, a manufacturing consortium is being directed from Milan to develop machinery exports to South America. This is considered a great war-time opportunity. Much publicity has been given here to the program of this censortium. The arrival of advance agents to negotiate contracts is reported in several countries.

Argentina has already proved a favorable field for Italian textiles, under the new barter agreement. The possibility is now mooted of this country's buying two 10,000-ton motor vessels from Italian yards. Venezuela is listed to sell more petroleum for merchant and war ships.

The Milan organization is also reported ready to develop hydraulic power in Brazil, which is regarded as an ideal market for that class of machinery, while Chile is ranked as favorable for electrical machinery and automomiles. Bolivia is considered more interested in irrigation machinery, while Peru is mentioned in connection with its forestal opportunities.

French Question German Praise Of Swede Stand

PARIS, April 29 (AP)—Semi-official French commentators do not take at face value Germany's official praise of Sweden's "model" attitude of neutrality.

[The German Foreign Minister on April 27 while vigorously criticising Norway's pre-invasion attitude, said that Sweden had carefully observed its neutrality and had permitted no actions that did not accord with a fully neutral position].

"Observers of international politics are struck by the similarity between this way of acting and the attitude which the Reich took just before Munich and then before the occupation of Czechoslovakia," said the Havas Agency.

"At that time it was Poland which was the object of all the compliments, it was Benes (President of Czechoslovakia) who was charged with all the crimes on earth."

Calling the German attitude toward Sweden "suspicious," the agency went on:

"It is certain that the military measures taken by Sweden to avoid being surprised by German aggression are most irritating to the Reich. Everything would be simplified if Sweden showed herself less watchful or called home part of the men she has mobilized."

British Industrial Supplies To Be Bought From America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Great Britain will purchase huge supplies of industrial goods, including munitions, in the United States for the prosecution of the war against Naziism, according to Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, adviser to the British Ministry of Blockade.

Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin, who with Prof. Charles Rist, adviser to the French Ministry of Economic Welfare, has just finished a series of conferences on questions arising between the United States and the Allies over the blockade of Germany, said that the necessity for buying industrial supplies might cause a decline in agricultural buying but that the curtailment would not be too severe.

"In the future, buying of manufactured goods, including munitions, will increase enormously," he said. "Purchase of agricultural products naturally will decrease, but I don't think the agricultural situation will have to be painted in dark colors."

Three Years' Figures

Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin then quoted figures showing that from Sept. 1 of last year through February of this year Great Britain bought $316,000,000 worth of goods in the United States compared with $273,000,000 during the same six-month period a year ago. He added, however, that during the same period in 1937-38 British purchases here had been $363,000,000.

Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin's predictions on British buying here coincide with those of State Department officials closest to American trade relations. These officials declared over a month ago that Britain would buy heavily in the American industrial market and that as a consequence would be forced to husband her foreign exchange here. This, officials said, would probably be reflected in somewhat smaller purchases of American farm goods.

According to trade officials, Britain will find it increasingly convenient in the future to import goods from the United States, since the slowness of ship convoys makes the proximity of the United States of prime importance.

This proximity and convenience may even result in an eventual increase of British agricultural purchases here, especially if increased activity on the part of German submarines makes the distance from such places as Argentina, the Union of South Africa and Australia an added liability.

Mail Inspection Continues

In discussing the Allied-American accord on questions arising from the blockade, Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin said that the British would continue their inspection of trans-Atlantic mail as absolutely necessary to prevent the arrival of information, money and valuables in Germany.

He admitted, however, that inspection would be difficult if Pan American Airways clipper planes did not stop at Bermuda on their way from the United States to Portugal.

Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin predicted that the conferences which he and Professor Rist held with State Department officials would lessen considerably any possible friction between this country and the Allies.

Meanwhile, it was learned elsewhere that the Allied mission had discussed with American officials the question of barter agreements whereby America would exchange such material as cotton for tin and rubber from the British Empire. It is held, however, that the question has not gone beyond a preliminary stage in view of the fact that fulfillment of a previous barter arrangement, calling American cotton against British rubber, was halted by the war.

Italo-British Talks Resumed

Continued from Page 1

everything was normal in this respect.

It is significant that there have been no military incidents of note. A decree was issued April 26 fixing certain vital areas throughout the Empire over which airplanes may not fly. But this is a normal procedure in countries remaining at peace in these times. And apart from this, news from land frontiers in Italy is almost nonexistent.

No Naval Incidents

There have been no naval incidents either. Several weeks ago there was a flurry of interest whether Britain would attempt to stop shipments of contraband by boat along the Yugoslav coast to the railhead at Trieste where it is transshipped for Germany. But the British have done nothing to keep the issue alive.

So careful in fact are both sides to avoid incidents that the Italian press welcomed the official denial from London April 24 that any Italian ship had been stopped by the British in the Adriatic or that Italy had protested.

The only possible exception appears to be the curious case of four Italian destroyers sold to the Swedish Navy since the opening of the Norwegian campaign. These ships under Swedish crews and escorted by Swedish warships are now reported to have been lying off Cartagena, Spain, for at least five days, their future course uncertain.

Swedish authorities here sought for some time to keep the purchase quiet, but Italian authorities have confirmed the fact as here recorded. Apart from the conclusion that a nation contemplating immediate naval warfare is scarcely apt to sell destroyers, speculation in this rather odd situation is unencouraged and nothing in the nature of important incidents has arisen.

Camouflaging Abandoned

In Northern Italy there is another phenomenon which impresses casual travelers. Many factories, gas reservoirs, and storage towers, still stand like so many costumed Pierrots of the Comedia del Arte in their coats of camouflage. The colors are dull however, and in many cases have almost faded during the many months since they were laid on. No new coats have been applied, nor has new construction been camouflaged.

The bare countryside both north and south of Rome also has its aspect of nonbelligerence. Fruit trees in the vineyards are in the height of their blossoming season.

These considerations are superficial straws in the wind and not basic military factors in the present Italian situation, it should be remembered. They draw such significance as they contain from the fact that a total war involves the total structure of the nation and thus final strenuous preparations usually include many visible factors which place an observer on his guard.

Caution on Conclusions

However, any conclusion relative to the absence of extreme strain at present must be drawn with caution. The two wars in Ethiopia and Spain and the annexation of Albania were carried through under just such circumstances as today. Any sudden extension of the sphere of influence or any land gains arranged to counter or to complement those of another power remain "possible" if they could be carried out without provoking general war, since these would be lesser operations, not requiring the fullest measure of civilian preparation.

But the fact that certain drastic measures have not yet been taken on the home front is useful only when appraising the larger question whether Italy is making ready for a total war. If it is, the fact is not apparent, and several American correspondents now leaving for vacations would be taken by surprise. They plan to rest now so as to be ready for possible bigger events late in the summer.

1914 Alibi Again, Norwegian Says

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—The Norwegian Minister to the United States, Wilhelm Munte de Morgenstierne, said April 27 that the German White Book contained "the same alibi which Germany used for the invasion of neutral Belgium in 1914."

"By coincidence, 'secret papers' were found also by the Germans when they invaded Belgium in 1914, Mr. de Morgenstierne told the Associated Press.

"The German Government at that time claimed that Britain was about to invade Belgium, but German troops moved first.

"No such papers could have been found in Norway because Norway from the outset of the war has tried to be strictly neutral.

Next President to Take Oath in the Open Air

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—If it rains next Jan. 20, the incoming President — whoever he may be—chances a thorough soaking.

The Inaugural Committee has decided that the historic exercises installing a new Chief Executive will be held again in the open air. Four years ago, President Roosevelt and thousands of spectators assembled at the east steps of the Capitol were drenched in a chilling January downpour.

David Lynn, architect of the Capitol, explained that an open-air ceremony will take care of the thousands of spectators who pack the plaza in front of the Capitol "just to get a glimpse of the President taking his oath."

"Even if we could afford to build a glass covering of some sort for the President, those people couldn't see," Mr. Lynn said.

Belgium Acts

LONDON (AP)—A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Brussels said Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium, in a recent speech outlining security measures asserted that "already thousands of foreigners have been interned."

"We are constructing a new camp at Ruysselede," Reuters quoted Mr. Pierlot, "and in recent months we have increased the detective police force and principal centers of communication are being guarded."

He said other security measures included "prevention of clandestine entry into the country and classification of foreigners into categories, some to be allowed complete liberty, others to be expelled or interned."

Clevelanders on Relief To Be Asked to Work

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 29 (AP)—Employable persons receiving relief funds will be asked to work on city projects starting today, Mayor Harold H. Burton announced April 26.

Approximately 7,000 persons, 4,000 of them unmarried, would be effected. Allowances will be increased to provide for lunches and carfare.

Quebec Grants Women Right to Vote Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—As the World War saw Canadian women gain the right to vote in Federal elections, the present war has witnessed removal of the last political barrier to return of women's suffrage in the Province of Quebec, last Canadian stronghold of "manhood" suffrage.

In 1917 wives, mothers, and sisters of soldiers on active service were allowed to vote in the Federal election, paving the way for legalization of women suffrage in Federal elections the following year.

Today's victory for women comes in Quebec, where on Jan. 1, 1941, a political anomaly will be removed.

Quebec women, in common with their sisters of other Provinces, have had for 22 years the privilege of casting their votes for the election of Federal Government members, but they have not had an official voice in their Provincial Government since 1834. Now they will have the right to vote for members of the legislative assembly at Quebec, and will also have the right to run as members of the Provincial assembly.

For the last 18 years there has been a lively feminist crusade in the Province, with very strong support in the island of Montreal. Mme. Pierre Casgrain, wife of the speaker of the House of Commons at Ottawa, has been a leader in the movement. Practically every year since Henry Mills, a Montreal member, introduced a private member's resolution in 1922, private members have sought to have the Legislature adopt a woman suffrage meeasure. In all, 13 previous suffrage bills have been rejecting.

Now for the first time the Provincial Government has supported the cause.

Source of Opposition

Opposition leader and former Premier Maurice Duplessis, was one of the opponents of the bill. The ranking prelate of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec, Cardinal Villeneuve, also mustered considerable support for his opposition policy, because of the Church's potent force in the life of the people of Quebec.

But this opposition proved insufficient to sway Premier Adelard Godbout from his party convention pledge of 1938 that he would give the women the vote if he were returned to power. And although he had more difficulty maneuvering the bill through the legislative council than through the lower house, where it went through with a large majority, he finally succeeded in carrying out his oft-repeated promise.

The voice of women in the electorate, in his opinion, will bring to public life "an element of order, stability and peace" which would be of great benefit to the Province.

Some protests were received from women in sections of the country, against returning the women's vote, particularly from the Cercle des Jeunes Fermieres (Farmers wives' organization). But there can be little question that the acquisition of the franchise will be welcome to the great majority of the women of Quebec. It removes a disability under which they alone suffered among the feminine population of the nine Provinces. Women of the eight other Provinces will undoubtedly applaud the action of the Quebec legislature.

Women Legislators

To what extent the women of Quebec will seek representation in the Legislature at Quebec, there is no means of even surmising. There are few women members in any Provincial Legislature. There are only three in British Columbia, one in Manitoba and one in Alberta.

But whether or not they succeed in gaining an effective share in Provincial Government, the fact remains that they have succeeded in breaking down another point in the historic Provincial Civil code which at one time took the vote away from them.

For, oddly enough, Quebec women probably were the first women in the world to vote in what would correspond to Canada's Provincial elections.

George III, the last king to rule over what is now the United States, gave royal assent in 1791 to the Canada Act, which gave owners of a certain amount of property the right to vote for members of the lower assembly of the Legislature

Women Once Voted

This ultra-conservative ruler probably would have gasped had he realized this cleared the way for women to vote for the first time. The thought of women voting was unheard of in that day, and so the bill made no provision to ban women from voting.

In the Provincial Election of 1809, scores of women property owners voted at Montreal and other Quebec cities. In another election in 1820 they voted again, and later in 1827. The Legislature in 1834 passed a law restricting the franchise to males.

Quebec women are still bound by remnants of the French Civil Code. When the Dominion of Canada was formed in 1867 one of the terms of confederation was that British common law would prevail throughout the Dominion, but in Quebec, predominately French, the population would be permitted to retain the French Civil Code as its civil law.

Napoleon played an important role in formulating this great code which became a model for many European countries. The code brought new justice and an improved legal position for men, but anti-feminist Napoleon sternly ordered the lawyers drafting the code to make women's position even more subordinate than before.

It was this Code that was in effect in Quebec at Confederation, and, with some amendments, it is still in effect.

Rights Restricted

Married women, in the absence of a contract before marriage, have no right to administer their own property. The husband can sell his wife's property without his wife's consent.

Under Quebec laws women have not been allowed to enter the professions, although they can attend the courses of study. Some 100,000 women are, according to Premier Godbout, earning their own living in Quebec.

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Norse Leader Aims to Prove Nazis to Blame

STOCKHOLM, April 29 (AP)—Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, countering assertions of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop that the Allies had plotted an invasion of Norway and were forestalled by Germany's action, declared that "the opposite is absolutely proven."

"There is also proof that Germany made, several months previous to the invasion, detailed preparations for such an occupation of Norway," he added.

The German whaler, Jon Wilhelm, which arrived at Narvik with the German commander and troops, left Stettin, Germany, at least seven days before the invasion, he declared, and was seen north of Narvik flying the American flag.

"We would have been in a far better situation today if the English had prepared landing parties, and still better if the Allies' espionage system had been working in Norway.

Legation Had Proof

"It is not comforting to have to admit that the Norwegian Legation in Berlin had proof of the German intention of invading Norway one week before the invasion took place.

"It was known at the Legation that ships already at that time had left for Norway with troops and supplies. The German authorities, however, assured the Norwegian Legation that the intention was not to attack Norway.

"The fact that no English warships were in Norwegian harbors at the time of the invasion is the best proof that the English had no intention of invading Norway. A better proof is the fact that the first British landing in Norway took place nine days after the German invasion.

Mr. Hambro said the British Navy was "tragically absent" when the German troops landed.

All the documents that could be found in Norway, he declared, would prove the "absolute unwillingness of Norway to be dragged into war."

Neutrality Guarded

"When the Norwegian Government refused transit to British troops to Finland, it was not primarily on account of Russia, but partly for fear that such transit of troops would be a violation of the neutrality proclaimed by Norway in the Great War," he added, "and partly in the feeling that the presence of Allied troops in Finland would probably result in Germany's attacking Finland which would have put Finland in an impossible position. And when the Norwegian Government waited with its answer until the Swedish answer was known to the Norwegian Government, it was in a deep-rooted feeling in Norway that if the worst should happen Norway and Sweden should not be involved in war on opposite sides. This was the only basis of any fears we might have had on getting into war on the wrong side."

[German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop charged that this caution not to get into the war "on the wrong side," voiced in inner Norwegian Government circles, showed Norway's collaboration with a British plot to occupy the country before Germany could do so.]

For all that, said Mr. Hambro, the war in Norway "is not nearly started and it can last a long time."

Admitting that there were great handicaps to be overcome, he declared: "I am confident that not a single German will finally be left in Norway except as a prisoner.

Taken by Surprise

"It must be remembered that the attack took us completely by surprise and there was a natural nervous inefficiency. At the same time, there is no use in underestimating German efficiency and their careful plans."

Mr. Hambro said that "under any conditions mobilization requires time, and on top of that, our peace-loving people were called upon suddenly to resist a country against which they had no hatred. But even so we are confident of our ultimate victory."

Of the future, he said, "What can now be awaited is an increasing amount of guerrilla fighting in which our handicap is not lack of men but of munitions, since most of our stores were lost, but in which the terrain favors us."

Of the German Foreign Minister's contentions in general, Mr. Hambro wryly remarked: "It is like an efficient group of conspirators, who, having completed their coup and finding that their victims had feebly discussed whether to buy a shotgun and inform the police, now claim that the victims had conspired against them and therefore they had found it necessary to attack."

That the Germans may have found some documents, Mr. Hambro said he could not deny, but said involved "the question of reading their own meanings into something, which is always possible."

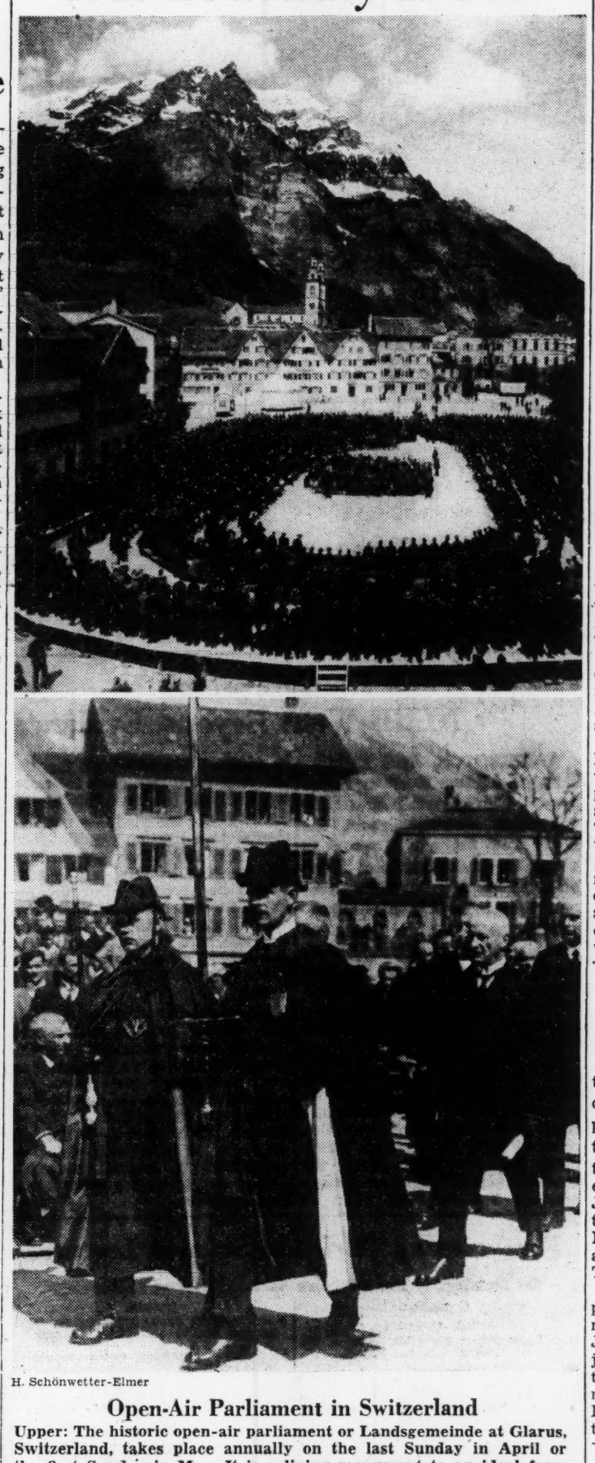
Adding another example of German preparations, Mr. Hambro observed, "typical of the German plans for invasion was the fact that the German Consul at Narvik was a former submarine commander."

New Berlin Maps Show 'German Sea'

BERLIN (AP)—Maps being sold on the streets of Berlin to illustrate the northern war designate waters between the British Isles and Scandinavia as the "North, or German, Sea."

This is in line with the consistent contention of the German press that Great Britain no longer is mistress of the North Sea.

True Democracy at Work



H. Schönwetter-Elmer

Open-Air Parliament in Switzerland

Upper: The historic open-air parliament or Landsgemeinde at Glarus, Switzerland, takes place annually on the last Sunday in April or the first Sunday in May. It is a living monument to an ideal form of democracy. Lower: Government officials march solemnly to their platform at the Glarus open-air parliament.

Alpine Citizens Cast Vote

STANS, Nidwalden Canton, Switzerland, April 29 (AP)—Tens of thousands of Swiss mountaineer voters met in the Alpine capitals of four Swiss cantons yesterday to fulfill their duties as electors under one of the world's most ancient forms of democracy—the Landsgemeinden, or open-air parliament.

Gen. Henri Guisan and his staff, together with 10,000 peasants and villagers, stood in the square at Trogen, in Exterior Appenzell Canton, watching a Parliament where the voters took a direct part in legislation.

Here at Stans, capital of Nidwalden Canton, 2,500 voters, carrying the traditional sword or modern bayonet to show that they had reached manhood and therefore were entitled to vote, participated in the meeting which settled numerous local issues.

They not only were fulfilling a tradition, but were wielding real power with their shouted "Ja's" and "Nay's." Each of the Swiss cantons has more power than the American states, and the meetings brought together all voters of the four cantons.

By the spoken vote or by raised hands each group elected its "landammann" or governor and other officers of the cantonal governments. They settled local issues, approved budgets, and decreed what the cantonal delegates to the National Council and the States Council (equivalent to the United States House of Representatives and Senate) should say on national issues.

Each parliament opened with a prayer and followed with the oath of the landsgemeinden, one that has been handed down through the 649 years since William of Tell.

Up to the spring of 1929, voters at Glarus used to convene in the ancient Alemannic ring fashion. A horseshoe formation has since been adopted and a platform in the center accommodates the government officials.

Steinhardt En Route On 'Personal' Trip

MOSCOW, April 29 (AP)—United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt left April 28 for the United States on his first trip home since he took the Embassy position last August.

It was believed that his leave would be brief, since Mrs. Steinhardt was not accompanying him. The trip was described as purely personal, but he was expected to confer with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Washington.

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British Ridicule Nazi Plot Charges

SOMEWHERE IN NORWAY, April 29 (AP)—Norway's Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht today termed entirely false the statement of Germany's Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop that Norway knew of and approved British plans to mine Norwegian waters.

Mr. Koht declared the British mining announcement on April 8 came as a complete surprise to the Norwegian Government, which immediately protested and demanded that the mines be removed.

He added that the Government had decided that if the British did not take up the mines the Norwegian Navy would be ordered to do so.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29—Germany's attempt to justify its invasion of Norway by claiming to produce "proof" that the Allies had planned to beat Germany to it are ridiculed here as a transparent and typical Nazi procedure of imputing its own motives and schemes to the adversary.

In answer to the "documents" cited by the Reich's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, as indications of Allied plans, several significant points may be classified:

In the first place, if Allied troops had been ready to land as alleged, then there would not have been the present delay in coming to the assistance of Norway. In fact, such "disingenuous and deliberate perversions of truth," as the British press calls them, leads certain newspapers to remark, in an undertone of wistful anger, that had such been the case ther the story of the past three weeks in Norway would have been quite different.

If, as the Germans claim, the laying of minefields had been merely a preparation for the landing of Allied troops, then they certainly would not have taken so much trouble to announce it to the world beforehand.

Norway's Attitude

Regarding Norway's own attitude, its Government has categorically denied Herr von Ribbentrop's allegation of its preparedness to join the Allies That country opposed the passage of Allied troops into Finland even more strongly than did Sweden, and nothing had happened between then and April 9 to indicate any change in this strictly neutral attitude.

But though Herr von Ribbentrop and other Nazi leaders undoubtedly felt that something had to be said to justify their invasion of Norway such "disclosures" as they offered must, in the British view, defeat their own purposes anywhere but within Germany. For they are not even consistent with Germany's own explanations during the past few weeks.

Outstanding among these early explanations was that the German invasion was in retaliation for Allied minelaying—an explanation supplied two days after that action on April 11. Next the Reich declared it was out to protect Norway from Allied aggression.

Declaration of War

Then, only a few hours before the exposé by Herr von Ribbentrop, the Reich formally declared war on Norway—the very nation it was reputedly protecting.

Other peoples beside the British, as indicated by their press comments, realize that it must have taken even such good organizers as the Germans more than a few days to organize the action which resulted in Norway's defenses yielding without a fight and the surrender of nearly one half of that country within 14 days through the employment of only a few thousand Nazi troops.

Examination of the documents themselves has not been possible here. But on their face there are questions which appear to throw some doubt upon their authenticity. The fact that one of the key documents is not numbered, as British field orders require, has evoked some comment. Alo the fact that one document is dated "April 7th, 1940," whereas the British form is "7 April, 1940." Variations in the style for abbreviation of the word "Headquarters" also are noted as hardly in accord with the usual British practice.

The British View

But fully as important as the character of the documents themselves is the apparent Nazi disregard for public opinion and the conviction that peoples can be influenced even by the most obviously transparent means.

Meanwhile, British opinion is inclined to view with considerable suspicion the kind words which Verr von Ribbentrop had for Sweden.

For some who read his statements, his praise of Sweden's neutrality is considered the equivalent of a threat as to what might happen if the Swedes do anything which the Reich interprets as a deviation from that position.

Events of the past few years could only be made worse by Germany's offering Sweden a "nonaggression pact," it is humorously remarked here Herr von Ribbentrop's calculated exclusion of all reference to Denmark from his statement is seen as a confession that the Nazis consider it is necessary to make explanations only where local populations offer resistance, otherwise the world must understand that Germany's troops are being welcomed with open arms wherever they choose to take "protective measures."

Economics Plan For Next Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29 — Definitive proposals for economic cooperation for world peace will be placed before official representatives, who will gather around the table to draft the pact which shall end the war now on in Europe, Dr. James Brown Scott, Secretary of the International Endowment for International Peace, said in his annual report to the Endowment Trustees today.

The proposals are now being prepared by a Committee for Economic Peace, headed by Thomas J. Watson, formed through the joint efforts of the Endowment and the International Chamber of Commerce at the beginning of the war, Dr. Scott said. Members of both the Endowment and the International Chamber are members of the Committee and other qualified persons from all the chief countries of the world, neutral and belligerent, are to be appointed to it.

The Committee holds that intolerable economic conditions were responsible for all the wars of this century and that, therefore, it is "futile to approach the problem of peace again with undue emphasis on political questions to the neglect of economic problems, upon which the livelihood of all peoples, not only of the nations at war, but of the rest of the world, depend."

The Endowment has authorized financial support to the amount of $50,000 for its share of the cost of the work of the Committee, Dr. Scott added.

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President Back in Capital; Faces Mass of Vital Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29 — President Roosevelt has returned from a 10-day vacation to a capital seething with problems so many, so variegated and so portentous that it might well convince any but the boldest man that a third term in the White House was a thing to be avoided at all costs.

Knowing Mr. Roosevelt's ebullient personality, and viewing his tanned and care free expression as he returned to Washington yesterday, however, politicians are as much in the dark as ever as to his plans and his opponents are inclined pessimistically to expect the worst. No such political situation of uncertainty prior to a presidential campaign has ever occurred before in history.

As though the political enigma were not sufficient, there is also the dark complexity of a major war going on in Europe to upset domestic affairs. Besides that America's economic problems are in the state of chronic instability and uncertainty which they have followed now for 11 years. On top of all this in the immediate picture there is a Congress in Washington whose actions are difficult to predict, whose weathervane "paper" Democratic majority may swing to the Republican viewpoint on any specific issue, and whose two houses with growing frequency are thwarting and frustrating each other's bills.

Meets Legislative Leaders

These are the problems Mr. Roosevelt returns to. With nonchalant manner he met his harassed legislative leaders this morning to canvass the crazy-quilt congressional situation. He was greeted on arrival at the station yesterday by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who brought him the latest information on world affairs; he caught up the most recent threads unraveled from the spinning ball of national politics from advisers today, and he had further opportunity to exchange views with William L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, who was in the capital to see Secretary Hull, after a social call on the President at Warm Springs last week.

Amidst all the instabilities of other events in Washington where "spot" news is being created and unrelated particles of events are occurring like fragments of glass broken from a single container, the visit of Mr. Mackenzie King, which is asserted to be purely friendly in character, without "news" significance at all, may have the greatest lasting importance. For the personal ties of friendship and complete understanding of each other's personalities that exist between the leaders of the two big North American democracies aid in the understanding of the English-speaking nations everywhere. Mr. Hull made plain that he would respect the Canadian Premier's visit as a purely social one, just as Mr. Roosevelt did at Warm Springs, and give out no news regarding it. But there can be no question that a full and complete understanding of each other's viewpoint is necessary at this time of war on a dozen fronts, from the question of Iceland to the St. Lawrence canal and neutrality, and that such an exchange is only possible in the friendly, informal atmosphere engendered by Mr. Mackenzie King's felicitously opportune "holiday visit."

Whittling on New Deal

On the legislative situation Mr. Roosevelt returns to a Congress in which the House majority seems bent on whittling away at New Deal measures, and the Senate seems bent on protecting them Sweeping modifications in the Wage-Hour Law are likely to pass the House today, just as last week it passed the Logan-Walter bill to curb New Deal administrative agencies by placing them under rigid court control. The House, too, is likely to pass drastic amendments to the Wagner Act. On each and all of these issues the Senate seems ready to block the House, and if it does not do so, a presidential veto stands in the offing. Realizing this the House nevertheless is preparing to make what amounts to protest votes.

Other big legislative issues are pending as the closing Congress reaches its climax. Mr. Roosevelt is likely to get authority to use up the $975,000,000 relief money in nine months instead of 12, if occasion requires it; a fight over the farm bloc's parity payments—enacted by the Senate and now to be considered by the House—is forthcoming; the Administration seeks to get through its big bill to unify transportation regulation, the Senate has just passed a navigation rivers and harbors bill and the House has shown election-year generosity on its own side toward veterans, by over-riding presidential veto on one item, 274 to 84, and while failing to muster the necessary two-thirds on another item, nevertheless rolled up 217 yeas to 143 nays in the attempt. Biggest pension "grab" of all comes up May 13, when the House is scheduled to consider a bill to pension dependent survivors of world war veterans at a cost of $24,000,000 to $48,000,000 dollars. This opens the way for the long-awaited world war pension drive.

Third Term Still Mystery

These are merely some of Mr. Roosevelt's legislative problems. Besides this flock of legislative cares, and those on the other side of the ledger on the international scene, which apparently are of first concern to the returned Chief Executive, there is the third set of domestic political problems.

All the time in the back of the President's head runs the question of a third term. The fact that no certain answer has been given in all these months, the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt herself professes not to know the answer and probably does not, the fact that no "leak" has occurred from even the most intimate of the White House advisers, including the so-called inner-circle brain trust, indicates that the one man who can give the final third term answer has not done so.

Mr. Roosevelt, citizen, has not told Mr. Roosevelt, President, what he plans to do about the third term. Until he does so the Democratic campaign stalls and stutters, and the Republican campaign is also largely affected. Mr. Roosevelt is definitely known from time to time to have chatted with friends about possible Democratic presidential combinations, but the mere fact that reports of such chats have "leaked" while no similar word has come of Mr. Roosevelt's final third term decision, indicates that the latter has not been taken.

Meanwhile political developments continue:

Youthful Governor Harold E. Stassen, Republican keynoter designate, arrived here to discuss with party leaders the terms of his address.

John Hamilton, Republican Chairman, announced leaders of 22 states had indicated intention to co-operate in his proposal for an advance pre-convention meeting of the party's Program Committee.

Speculation on the Democratic keynoter and Permanent Chairman centered on a group of congressional leaders. One or both the positions are likely to be picked from the following—James Byrnes of South Carolina, Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, both Senators; and Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama and Majority leader Sam Rayburn of Texas, both from the House.

Scalise Gives Up Union Control; Isidore Schwartz Surrenders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—The retirement of George Scalise, indicted labor leader, from open control of the Building Service Employees International union was announced today, following his formal resignation as President of the union, a position he had held since 1937, and announcement through his attorney, John Kadel, that he would not seek re-election at the union convention in Atlantic City next Monday.

According to his attorney, Mr Scalise will make no attempt to control the choice of his successor

The sudden and apparently complete withdrawal threw the election race wide open, with at least three contenders in the field —James J. Bambrick of New York City, President of Local 32-B, largest in the International; William McFetridge of Chicago, Ill., First Vice-President, and Charles Hardy of San Francisco, Calif., whom Mr. Scalise had ousted as International Vice-President.

The resignation of Mr. Scalise, one move in a swift week-end chain of developments which have followed his arrest April 21 on orders from Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, became known Saturday when he addressed a letter to the Executive Board declaring that his resignation was submitted "in justice to the members of the union," and to those who supported him. "My job is to be vindicated," he added.

Meanwhile on Saturday Isidore Schwartz, International representative of the Building Service International, whose name was included along with that of Mr. Scalise in the 53-count indictment presented by the Grand Jury on Friday, surrendered at the office of District Attorney Dewey.

Mr. Scalise pleaded not guilty on Friday and was released in bail of $40,000. In his letter of resignation he charged that the Schwartz Brothers and other minor union officials had bought immunity by their statements, and he repeated his charge that Mr. Dewey was using the case to advance his own presidential campaign.

Celebrating
50 Years of Furnishing Virginia Homes
—with an exposition of history making values!
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Richmond Dairy Milk
Will PEP up the KIDDIES
Richmond Dairy ICE CREAM
Makes Satisfied Customers —Ask Them!
Our Delicious BUTTER Will Please You—
(Moderately Priced)

Schoolchild Painters Wield Brush and Mahlstick

Art Class at Public School No. 9, New York

Here they are, just as was done in 521 cities, preparing for the fifth annual "Young America Paints" exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, where 1,500 specimens of their work is on display through May 12.

L. S. U. Deficit Is Wiped Out; Cash Is in View

BATON ROUGE, La., April 29 (AP)—The story of the political despoiling of Louisiana State University, which led to the downfall of the Huey Long dynasty, was unfolded here in the first comprehensive public report on L. S. U's tangled affairs.

A State audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, showed the practices which left the school on that date with more than $2,000,000 squandered and a $600,000 deficit.

Among the recitals studding the audit are:

L. S. U. paid a professor for teaching extension courses in another State, Mississippi; a former member of the University's Board of Supervisors still owes the school $300 for a radio.

Dr. James Monroe Smith, former President now serving a long prison term imposed when he admitted forgery, kept the school's group-insurance dividends and maintained a life insurance policy from the University cash till.

An artist was paid $2,500 as "visiting professor" but the sum really represented a commission for painting the late Huey Long's portrait.

Under new administrators, the deficit has been wiped out and auditors said L. S. U. would end the current fiscal year with approximately $75,000 working capital.

Example of savings shown under the new system: the year's supply of soap for co-ed domitories is bought for $2,000 less, at wholesale, than before, at retail.

Gov. Earl K. Long, brother of Huey, has declined to participate in the May 14 inauguration of Governor-Elect Sam H. Jones. He expressed appreciation of an invitation but said "something might arise which might be embarrassing to me and Governor Jones."

Naval Expansion Raises Pay Rolls In Virginia Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Unprecedented peacetime increases in official, enlisted and civilian personnel assigned to be employed at the various units of the Fifth Naval District in Norfolk, Portsmouth and vicinity have served to boost Government pay rolls by more than $1,500,000 during the first quarter of 1940 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The naval expansion program is considered responsible for the increased activity, with observers pointing out that the peak has not yet been reached because personnel is daily being added in the various units.

Pay roll and personnel statistics prepared by Rear-Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, Commandant of the District, disclosed that approximately 34,000 officers and men (enlisted and civilian) in the Norfolk-Portsmouth area received slightly more than $3,000,000 in March.

The official tabulation shows that, exclusive of payrolls for neutrality patrol vessels, the total pay roll for personnel at the Naval Operating base, Navy Yard, Naval Hospital and Naval Ammunition Depot for the first three months of 1940 was $6,903,357 as compared to $4,314,308 for the similar period of 1939.

Woman Judge Defends Calling Hat 'Basket'

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The masculine right to call a woman's hat a "basket" now has legal status.

"There is no offense in calling a hat a basket," declared Magistrate Anna M. Kross. "Most of us do wear crazy, ridiculous hats, anyway."

She spoke in defense of John Adami, whose stern "take that basket off" to the woman in front of him at the Paramount theater caused the difficulty.

'Anchors Away' Overlooked In Boy's View on Navy

SCRANTON, Pa. (AP) — An eighth-grade boy came to this question in a school quiz:

"What part did the United States Navy play in the World War?"

The boy wrote:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

Lawyer Tells House Committee NLRB Went Beyond Evidence

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—A National Labor Relations Board lawyer told a special House investigating committee that the Board went beyond the record in a case involving Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydocks Company in an attempt to get evidence.

The witness, Hurbert Fuchs, supervisor in the Board's review division, said an investigation was ordered in what proved to be a fruitless effort to develop evidence not brought out at the trial examiner's hearing.

Mr. Fuchs identified a letter signed by Nathan Witt, Board secretary. The letter directed that an investigator get a first-hand account of a telephone conversation referred to at the hearing. Testimony had been that during the conversation the employment manager at the du Pont plant at Ampthill, Va., wrote on a pad the names of three applicants for work together with the word "agitators."

Mr. Fuchs asserted the supplemental investigation was designed to help the Board determine whether the hearing in the case should be reopened, but the inquiry, he added, was "fruitless."

The board ultimately ordered the Newport News Company to disestablish a company union. The order was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana said it was "rather loose procedure" for the Board to conduct an investigation after the record was closed and without notifying the respondent.

Charles Fahy, Labor Board counsel, replied that the board had authority in law and its own regulations to conduct such inquiries and to reopen cases on its own initiative.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

New Westminster: Columbia Theater, 530 Columbia Street, 3 p. m., May 5.

England

Hampshire

Bournemouth: The Winter Gardens, Exeter Road, 8 p. m., May 16. (Note change of place.)

Kent

Folkestone: Town Hall, 7 p. m., May 30.
Tunbridge Wells (Society): Assembly Hall, 6:30 p. m., May 31.

Lancashire

Oldham: Lecture Hall, Free Library, Union Street, 7:30 p. m., May 28.

London

London (Seventh Church): Church Building, 8, Wright's Lane, Kensington, W.8, 7:15 p. m., May 16.
London (Ninth Church): Church Building, Marsham Street, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., May 30.
London (Eleventh Church): Church Building, 1, Nutford Place, W.1, 3 p. m., May 25.

Surrey

Croydon: North End Hall, Crown Hill, 8 p. m., May 31.

Sussex

Worthing (First Church): Town Hall, Stoke Abbot Road, 7 p. m., May 14.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Second Church): Bristol Cinema, Bristol Road, 3 p. m., May 26.

Westmoreland

Kendal: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 27.

Yorkshire

Doncaster: Congregational Church, Hallgate, 7 p. m., May 20.
Harrogate: The Royal Hall, 3 p. m., May 26.
Rawdon: Yeadon Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 27.

Scotland

Ayrshire

Ayr: Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 28.

United States

Arkansas

El Dorado: Auditorium, Young Women's Christian Association, Peach Street, 8 p. m., May 7.

California

Arcadia (First Church, South Santa Anita): Church Edifice, 812 West Duarte Road, 8 p. m., May 11.
Chula Vista: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 9.
Fullerton: Fullerton Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 5.
Long Beach (auspices Third Church): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Seventh Street at Cedar Avenue, 8 p. m., May 10.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 10.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., May 9.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., May 7. Radiocast Station KFWB, 950 kilocycles.
Los Angeles (Thirty-first Church): Los Angeles Breakfast Club, 3201 Los Feliz Boulevard, 3 p. m., May 5.
Monrovia: Monrovia-Arcadia-Duarte High School Auditorium, West Colorado Boulevard at Madison Street, 3 p. m., May 5.
Riverside: Memorial Auditorium, Seventh and Lemon Streets, 8 p. m., May 7.
San Diego (Sixth Church): Strand Theater, 2 p. m., May 5.
Sierra Madre: Sierra Madre School Auditorium, Highland Avenue and North Auburn Street, 8 p. m., May 7.
South Gate: 9325 State Street, 8 p. m., May 6.

Colorado

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, South Grant Street and East Bayaud Avenue, 8 p. m., May 9.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Capitol Avenue and Trinity Street, 8:15 p. m., May 9.
Milford: Milford Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 10.
New London: Methodist Episcopal Church, 76 Huntington Street, 3 p. m., May 5. Radiocast Station WNLC, 1500 kilocycles.
Stamford: Stamford High School Auditorium, Strawberry Hill Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 9.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., May 7. Radiocast Station WOL, 1230 kilocycles

Illinois

Barrington: Barrington Public School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 6.
Chicago (First Church, South Shore): Church Edifice, 7059 South Shore Drive, 8 p. m., May 7.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 7.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., May 7.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Nortown Theater, 6320 North Western Avenue, 12 m., May 7.
Downers Grove: Community High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 8.
Jacksonville: High School Auditorium, West State Street, 8 p. m., May 7.
Lincoln: Circuit Court Room, Court House, 8 p. m., May 9.
Moline: Scottish Rite Cathedral, 8 p. m., May 6.
Monmouth: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 5.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 7.
Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 9.
Waukegan: Rialto Theater, 28 South Genesee Street, 8 p. m., May 7.

Indiana

Michigan City: Junior High School Auditorium, Spring and Detroit Streets, 8 p. m., May 5.
Valparaiso: Memorial Opera House, 3 p. m., May 5.

Iowa

Des Moines (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, Tenth and Pleasant Streets, 8 p. m., May 10.

Kansas

Overland Park: Overland Park Grade School Auditorium, Kansas State Highway 58 at Robinson Street, 3:30 p. m., May 5.

Massachusetts

Amesbury: Main Street Congregational Church, 8 p. m., May 9.
Arlington (auspices First Church, Cambridge): Robbins Memorial Auditorium, Arlington Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 7.
Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m., May 10. Radiocast short wave Stations WRUL and WRUW, 25.4 meters (11.79 megacycles) and 19.8 meters (15.13 megacycles).
Clinton: First Congregational Church, Walnut Street at Central Park, 8 p. m., May 10.
Hingham: Sanborn Auditorium, Hingham High School, 3:30 p. m., May 5.
Holyoke: Holyoke High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 11.
Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., May 6.

Michigan

Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 6.
Marquette: Church Edifice, Ridge and Blaker Streets, 8 p. m., May 9.
Niles: Niles High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 5.

Missouri

St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 3452 Potomac Street, 8 p. m., May 10.
St. Louis (Joint lecture): Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 4:30 p. m., May 11. Radiocast 4:30 to 5 p. m. Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles.

Montana

Bozeman: High School Auditorium, 308 West Main Street, 8 p. m., May 10.
Great Falls: Civic Auditorium, First Street and Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 6.
Missoula: Student Union Theater, University State Campus, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

Nebraska

Alliance: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., May 10.
Lincoln: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 9.

New Jersey

Plainfield: Hubbard School, 661 West Eighth Street, 8:30 p. m., May 6.

New York

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Academy of Music, 8 p. m., May 10.
Nyack: Nyack High School Auditorium, Midland and Fifth Avenues, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Port Jervis: The Presbyterian Chapel, Sussex Street, 8:15 p. m., May 9.
Poughkeepsie (Second Church): Vassar Chapel, Vassar College, 3:30 p. m., May 5.
Waverly: Community Hall, South Penn Avenue at Pleasant Street, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
White Plains: Church Edifice, Maple and Mamaroneck Avenues, 8:15 p. m., May 10.

North Dakota

Minot: District Courtroom, Ward County Courthouse, 3:30 p. m., May 5.

Ohio

Athens: Athens High School Auditorium, West State Street, 3:15 p. m., May 5.
Canton: Timken High School Auditorium, West Tuscarawas Street and McKinley Avenue, N. W., 8:15 p. m., May 6.
Chagrin Falls: Chagrin Falls High School Auditorium, East Washington Street, 8 p. m., May 11.
Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., May 9.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., May 10.
Middletown: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 5.
Newark: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 10.

Oklahoma

Durant (auspices First Church, Ardmore): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 9.

Pennsylvania

Connellsville: Orpheum Theater, 3:15 p. m., May 5.
Scranton: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 6.
Wellsboro: Methodist Church, Main and Queen Streets, 8 p. m., May 7.
Wilkes-Barre: Irem Temple, 8:30 p. m., May 6.

Texas

Gladewater (auspices Society, Longview): Elementary School Building, 8 p. m., May 6.

Vermont

Bennington: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 6.
St. Johnsbury: Palace Theater, Eastern Avenue, 3 p. m., May 5.

Wisconsin

Appleton: Lawrence Memorial Chapel, 8:15 p. m., May 6.
Green Bay: First Methodist Church, Madison and Howe Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 10.
La Crosse: State Teachers College, 8:15 p. m., May 10.
Marinette: Church Edifice, Liberty and Stephenson Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 9.
Marshfield: Auditorium, Central State Bank Building, 300 South Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Oshkosh: Merrill School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 6.
Sheboygan: South Side Junior High School, 1019 Union Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 9.
Superior: Church Edifice, Nineteenth Street and John Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Whitewater: Strand Theater, 76 Main Street, 3 p. m., May 5.

Breckinridge Asks Clarity Of Candidates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—A demand for greater clarity by candidates for the Presidency with regard to the United States foreign policy, and criticism of Thomas E. Dewey, leading contender for the Republican nomination, for ambiguity in his attacks on the New Deal feature a statement by Col. Henry Breckinridge, nationally-known lawyer of No. 39 Broadway, today. Colonel Breckinridge, who is an independent Democrat not in favor of many New Deal policies, declares that it was "a prime duty of those who presume to lead the people to use lucid language that clearly shows their opinions and proposed policies."

"Western civilization is in greater peril than at any time since the Turks recoiled from Vienna and the Mongols receded from Russia," he said. "Despite the wishes of the isolationists, America is still part of the world. Bering Strait is two miles from the territory of Russia. Greenland and Iceland are aviation stepping-stones between Europe and America. The relation of the United States to the rest of the world in this hour of crisis requires the steady and enlightened consideration of the people. Flowing from the people to and through the political leaders of the Nation must emerge the foreign policy of the United States.

"For those of us who aspire to no public office, it is the duty to follow intently the public utterances particularly of the gentlemen who seek the presidential nomination of the major parties in the approaching vital national election. It is not always easy to understand some of these gentlemen. Listening to their every public utterance sometimes leaves one still in doubt."

State-Federal Co-operation Aids Forestry in S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Co-operation between the South Carolina Forest Service and the United States Forest Service whereby the latter lends a technically trained expert to the State forest service to augment its forest management activities has displayed its entire feasibility, according to information contained in the annual report of the South Carolina Forest Service.

In addition to the service rendered by district foresters and their technical assistants in making land examinations and advising landowners regarding their timber on 1,601 different tracts, which was furnished at no cost to the farmers and other landowners, the United States Forest Service made available to the State forest service T. W. McKinley, a technically trained forester of long experience, to enable the State to increase its facilities for performing this type of service. Mr. McKinley works under the immediate supervision of Assistant State Forester N. D. Canterbury in the State forester's office and co-operates with the district foresters.

Mr. McKinley examined 177,080 acres of land at the request of owners during the first 10 months of his work, the report shows. In every instance appropriate forestry recommendations were made and the principles of continuous yields was fully expounded to the land owners.

Always the facilities of the State forest service to supply assistance has been taxed to the limit and with the mounting demands, due to the increasing interests of landowners in making their properties continuously productive, it is expected that the requests in the future will be much greater than in the past.

Postmaster 3 Months —Net Profit 25 Cents

HAZLETON, Pa. (AP)—Joseph Welsh added receipts and expenses for his three months as Postmaster at near-by Rock Glen and sent in his resignation.

Deducting expenses from the percentage of postal receipts he received as wages, Mr. Welsh found, a net profit of 25 cents.

Mental Comfort of Public Studied at Air Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., April 29—The aviation industry flies planes within the limits of your mental comfort, Mr. and Mrs. America.

You are the object of its interested attention and its leaders are going to give close scrutiny to your thought processes and to what they can do to get you up in the air.

That was obvious when the Southwest Aviation Conference ended its three-day annual session in Tulsa April 27.

Distinguished leaders in every branch of the industrfy, from all parts of the United States, had appeared on the program and contributed to the thinking of the 500 persons from the eight southwestern States who had attended.

And time after time, you, the people, bobbed up in the discussions.

They want to tell you about the weather in terms you can understand. They want you to think about flying as something simple, easy, and practical, so they plan to sell you on the result that accrues to the buyer or user of a plane.

"Man in Street" Sought

It's not enough to have planes as perfect as is humanly possible, highly trained personnel, scientifically exact weather reports, air regulations, increasing high standards, they said in effect, because they have those.

Now they want to get a picture of the man on the street, who thinks of speed with safety in terms of 40 miles an hour, the way he drives his car, and tell him the comfort, convenience, ease, and luxury of air travel.

"Planes can fly under almost all weather conditions, they have discovered. But when it looks dangerous to the passengers, it isn't smart to do it. So the industry began to fly only within the limits of the mental comfort of its passengers, and has established a record of safety and dependability," Gill Robb Wilson of Trenton, N. J., president of the National Aeronautics Association, told the meeting

"Type the weather like a dairyman types milk. Explain what the different types mean in terms the passenger can understand. Then you have his confidence. It's a matter of applying a mathematical formula to the weather and receiving mathematical results," advised Capt. Robert Dawson of Chicago, United Airlines pilot.

"Forty-Mile" Thinking

"Get the people behind you. It will solve all your problems. When there is sufficient demand from enough people, you can build terminals, have fine airports, provide employment, manufacture in increasing numbers. Lift the man in the street out of his 40-mile-an-hour thinking," urged Thomas H. Beck, editor of Crowell Publishing Company, New York.

Much of the conference had to do with the technical side of the problems of fliers, manufacturers, airport managers, pilots, and representatives of many interlocking and associated industries.

And urgently the members took action, through resolutions adopted and through statements voiced by many speakers, on bills now before Congress which will vitally affect the aviation industry.

It was planned that this morning every member of the Senate and the House of Representatives would have on his desk a letter from the conference, sent airmail following its close, containing copies of the resolutions passed.

CAA Change Opposed

Conference members oppose all parts of the executive reorganization plans which will in any way affect the operations of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Air Safety Board as established by the original legislation of 1938.

They feel that moving the CAA to the Department of Commerce will put the industry into politics and they point with pride to their unified efforts accomplished through keeping out of politics.

They ask for passage of the McCarran and Houston bills, which provide for Federal aid and the construction and maintenance of a nationally integrated system of airports.

Through this they vision vast feeder systems for air mail, private flying and freight, which will radiate out from the terminals of high-speed transport companies.

"Our job for next year is to put into action the ideas which have been brought to this conference so that American aviation will continue to be the potent force which has brought it to its present success," William Grove Skelly, president of Skelly Oil Company, elected new president of the Southwest Conference, stated as the meeting concluded.

Grew and Arita Talk at Tokyo

TOKYO, April 29 (AP)—A premature dinner party resulted in the first discussion of current American-Japanese problems between the United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, April 26, an authoritative source disclosed today.

The Foreign Minister, who heretofore has been "too busy" for an interview with the Ambassador, attended an Embassy dinner which was intended to honor Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines.

Mr. Sayre's arrival for a vacation visit with Mr. Grew was delayed until tomorrow, however, so Mr. Arita and Mr. Grew engaged in an after-dinner conversation.

Details were not disclosed, but it was understood that the two covered informally the full range of outstanding questions.

The source said there was no tangible result, however, and no indication that the talk might lead to comprehensive discussions beyond the customary contacts between an Ambassador and the Foreign Office.

Their only previous conversation was when Mr. Grew called to congratulate Mr. Arita formally after his appointment as Foreign Minister Jan. 16.

Labor of Children Stopped by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—In the first case of its kind in this section, Judge Robert N. Pollard, of United States District Court here, entered a consent decree preventing the operator of a tomato cannery in Westmoreland County, Virginia, from employing children under 16 years of age.

Representatives of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, under instruction from the Children's Bureau, charged that Robert L. Parker, of Templeman's Cross Roads, had employed children under the legal age in his business, which includes interstate commerce transactions. This, the Wage and Hour Division charged, was in violation of the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Mr. Parker told investigators that he did not know that his young employees were under age. He consented to the decree, which enjoins him from employing children under 16.

Women Defended From 'People Say'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, of Dallas, Texas, President of The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, is out to relegate the phrase "people say" to the limbo of the forgotten insofar as quotations from this now overworked source are concerned. Too many Americans are engaged in using them in "manufactured misstatements about women workers which are contrary to fair play."

"Along economic lines, the chief misconception in the 'People Say' game is that the number of women workers is overwhelming the men. Frequently some man will state that there are 12,000,000 married women workers in the country, yet the 1930 census shows there were only 3,000,000. Certainly the number could not have been quadrupled in 10 years."

Dr. Maffet denied that working wives were responsible for a rise in the divorce rate and that it was equally erroneous to say that juvenile delinquency was increasing because mothers work outside the home.

"I appeal to the American people to do some quiet thinking, to stop circulating 'People Say' nonsense against women who work," she added. "Let us all join in to put Employment Week from May 1 to May 8 over the top. The week will mark a special effort throughout the Nation to find jobs for workers over 40. The finding of more jobs, rather than discriminating against one class of workers is the American way."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, May 5, 19, June 2, 16.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:43 a. m., May 5, June 2.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., May 5, June 2.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), June 30.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on May 5, June 2.

New York

New York — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 5, 19.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on May 12, 26, June 9, 23.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on May 5, June 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 5, 19, June 2, 16.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1230kc, on May 12, June 9, July 7.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on May 5, 19, June 2, 16.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on May 5, June 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on May 5, 19, June 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on May 5, 19, June 2, 16.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 19, June 16.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

A Lodging for the Night

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

An elephant was once returning from a week end at Cape Cod, and found himself late at night and tired on the road. He stopped at a Roadside Cabin sign, but the man in charge said that he couldn't have a cabin as he would break down the bed.

The elephant walked on. It grew later and later and all about him were pine woods. At last he came to a house where a light burned. The elephant knocked timidly at the door, and, after a while, it was answered by a man in his bath robe and slippers.

"I saw your light," said the elephant timidly, "so I knocked, hoping that you might be able to take me in for the night."

"Shh," said the man. "The rest of the family are asleep. They made me promise I wouldn't waken them by coming upstairs. It creaks so, you know. But I was bound and determined to stay up and see my night-blooming cereus come into flower."

"Your night-blooming what?" asked the elephant in a whisper like escaping steam.

"My cereus—you see it's a serious plant. It only blooms at night. It's too serious-minded to bloom by day like other plants."

"Well, well," said the elephant with a sigh, resting one tired foot. He tried to look interested in the night-blooming cereus but he really wasn't at all. It was just a plant in a pot and it didn't look good to eat.

"Where are you going to sleep?" he asked the man.

"I'm going to rest in a chair," said the man. "You may too if you wish."

But none of the chairs were large enough, and the floor, even with a rug, felt hard and dreary.

"Oh, dear," said the elephant, "perhaps I'd better go on. Thank you for letting me see your solemn."

"Cereus," corrected the man. "Night-blooming cereus."

The elephant went on down the road. There were more woods with owls in them and small things that scurried away under his feet. There were more houses, too, but they were dark and the people in them were asleep. It was almost dawn when he saw a lantern moving near a barn door.

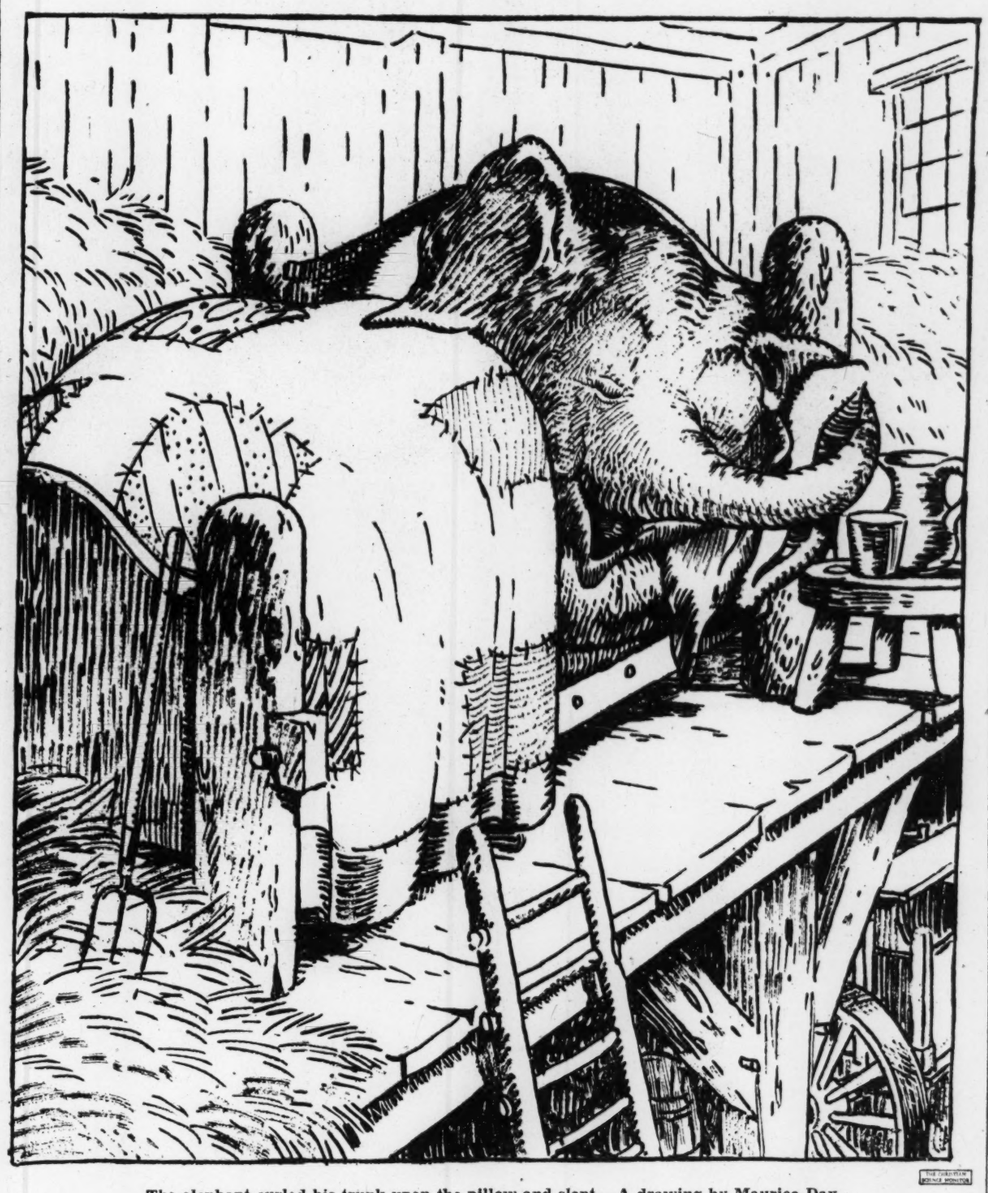
"Excuse me," he said to the man behind the lantern, "but do you know any place I could sleep?"

"Well, now," said the farmer, "you couldn't have come to a better person. When I was a boy, our family used to have a friend who was a giant. He earned his living in a circus, but out of season he often visited us. His bed is right in the barn loft now. I think it will just suit you."

The elephant walked slowly upstairs, and there he found the bed. Oh, happiness! It was just his size. He curled his trunk upon the pillow, pulled the blankets over his shoulders and fell sound asleep with one big ear trailing off the bed almost to the floor.

He slept and slept and slept. All day and all the next night. The farmer was careful to make no noise and even the cows mooed very softly when they mooed at all.

The elephant was grateful to them all when he woke up on the second morning. He stayed around the farm another day helping the farmer do chores, and when he left they were such good friends that the farmer asked him to come back any time he was able to, and do you know? the next time he came, his bed was all made up and waiting for him and the farmer's wife had embroidered a big "E" on the pillow case!



The elephant curled his trunk upon the pillow and slept.—A drawing by Maurice Day

Scraps

With a laugh and a shout
The sun came out—
And he tore the clouds in two.
He dropped the scraps
In the mountains' laps
And spread the sky with blue.

The mountains were glad
Of the scraps they had.
(Like ladies, quietly sitting),
They took the pieces
And little soft fleeces
And worked them into their knitting.

MIRIAM CLARK POTTER

Cocky-oodle Goes to Market

By Moira O'Brien

"Cock-a-doodle-doo! Cock-a-doodle-doo!" crowed Cocky-oodle one fine summer's morning in response to the grunts of the pigs who were packed into the farm lorry waiting to go to market. "How happy they are to be setting off on new adventures instead of spending all their lives in this dull old farm-yard."

Harriet Hen overheard this remark.

"Don't be silly, Cocky-oodle," she said. "I think we are very well off here. I should not like to go bumping away in that lorry with no idea what might happen to us when we reached the market."

Cocky-oodle ruffled his feathers and looked at her disdainfully.

"Well, Harriet," he said, "you can stay scratching about here if you like, but I want to see the world."

He flapped his strong wings and flew up into a tree above the chicken run, from which point he dropped down onto the lorry.

"Good-by, Harriet!" he called as the driver started the engine. "Now I'm off on some adventure at last! Cock-a-doodle-doo! Cock-a-doodle-doo!" and away he went leaving Harriet, who was not much good at flying, squawking at him to come back.

To Market, to Market!

"O dear! O dear!" she said, as she watched the lorry disappear from sight. "Cocky-oodle always does such silly things, and without me goodness only knows what will happen to him."

But Cocky-oodle was very happy as the lorry jolted and rattled along the rough country lanes. He settled himself on the back of one of the pigs, and prepared to admire the scenery.

The pigs, however, were not at all pleased.

"What are you doing here, Cocky-oodle?" they asked in surprise, peering at him with their inquisitive little eyes.

"I'm going to market the same as you are!" replied Cocky-oodle, looking very delighted with himself.

"Whatever for?" asked a fat black pig. "No one put you in here. I saw you come of your own accord."

"Of course I did!" said Cocky-oodle, jerking a little as the lorry bounced over a bump in the road.

This brought a remark from the pig underneath him. "Well, I wish you would get off my back, Cocky-oodle," he said. "You are scratching me with those claws of yours," and he suddenly wriggled sideways so that Cocky-oodle fell off.

When he had sorted himself out from among the pigs, Cocky-oodle scrambled up to the front of the lorry and began to think of all the wonderful things he expected to see at the market. This was not very much use because he really had no idea what a market was, so he decided to sing a song instead, and tried to think of a suitable one.

"To market, to market, to buy
a fat pig,
Home again, home again, jiggetty
jig!"

he sang, once or twice, but then decided that would not do.

"I'm going to market, certainly, with several fat pigs," he said, "but I'm sure I don't want to buy one—and there really is too much jiggetty-jig about this lorry," he added, as it gave such a lurch that he was nearly thrown off altogether.

Soon they overtook a flock of sheep.

"Where are you going, Sheep?" called out Cocky-oodle, as the lorry slowly drove past them.

"To ma-aa-arket, Cocky-oodle," they replied. So he knew it could not be far off now.

They began to pass more and more animals—cows and sheep, and horses, and carts full of chickens, and baskets full of hens and ducks, rabbits and ferrets.

"The whole world is going to this market!" said Cocky-oodle in astonishment.

A few minutes later the lorry drove into the market square, and he flew off and began to make way among the pens looking with interest at all the animals and people collected there.

"Hey, Bill!" called a voice suddenly. "Is this one of your birds got loose?" And before Cocky-oodle could escape, a big man had caught hold of him.

Home Again, Home Again!

Cocky-oodle squawked and protested loudly, but the two men took no notice.

"I don't think he's mine," said Bill. "But I know a farmer I could sell him to."

Cocky-oodle's comb and cheeks turned pale. Had he come to market only to be taken to another farm where he would never get a chance of seeing Harriet again?

"Goodness me!" he exclaimed. "I must get away from here at once."

Pecking and scratching in all directions, he managed to make the man drop him, and soon found himself, still running hard, out of the town and racing along the road down which he had come.

"O dearie me!" gasped Cocky-oodle as he ran. "O dearie me! What a narrow escape."

He hurried along the road, still clucking to himself as he thought of his terrible adventure. The day grew hotter and hotter, and the journey seemed endless, but at last, tired and very dishevelled, he saw his own farmyard coming into sight.

"How nice it looks!" he thought gratefully, as he flew up into the tree above the chicken run.

The farmer's wife was just feeding the hens, and Cocky-oodle flew down gladly and began his supper too. He was delighted to see Harriet Hen again, especially as she did not seem to notice his bedraggled appearance.

"It has been a hot day, hasn't it!" was all she said. And with that they settled down together as if nothing had happened.

Reading Is Fun, Too!

Book Reviews

When Spring comes, boys and girls just naturally say, "Let's go outdoors." What fun it is to see the earth waking up, gardens coming alive, buds bursting on the trees and all the other signs of Spring with their promise of happy summer days ahead! There are such jolly things to do, games to play, trips to take, and so on.

Let's not forget that reading is fun, too! Books come alive in the Spring too. Some may be poetry, stories and folk tales that are very old and some may be books you've never heard of before.

2 + 2 = 4

Stories about Ted and Babs Robinson and their friends the twins, Peter and Jane, that appeared on the Children's Page during February and March, may now be found in a new book, "Two and Two Are Four," by Carolyn Haywood. The new book contains some good stories besides those you have already seen on this page.

Miss Haywood introduces six-year-old Teddy and four-year-old Babs, who moved from a city apartment where they had to go up and down on an elevator every time they wanted to go out to play, to a beautiful house in the country.

Mr. Perkins was the farmer who did the farming for Daddy, and he and Mrs. Perkins lived in the house across the road. Teddy and Babs had their own little garden. Mr. Perkins showed them how to dig it and turn the ground over and plant their seeds. One day when Teddy and Babs went over to see Mrs. Perkins they found a little girl and a little boy in her kitchen, and she introduced them to the twins, her grandchildren, Peter and Jane, who had come from Washington to spend the summer.

From then on, there were good times ahead for the "four."

Miss Haywood is one of those "grownups" who understand boys and girls and what they like, and her pictures in black and white help us know these good friends better and are a lovely part of this delightful story of family doings, country life, and vacation fun.

Friends in Holland

In "Land From the Sea," written and illustrated by Edna Potter, we come to know Dirk Appledoorn and his sister Krisje who lived with their father and mother in a steep-roofed little house on the island of Wieringen.

All around their quiet little island were the waters of the Zuider Zee, an expanse of water as large as any one of the eleven provinces in the Netherlands. Something very curious is happening; the water is vanishing, which might seem almost like magic, but skilled engineers and workmen are at work. The Zuider Zee is being drained and the sea-bottom is being made into solid Dutch farmland which will give comfortable homes, good food and work to thousands in a crowded country.

Just now when we are hearing so much about this brave little country it is especially nice to meet these new book friends and read about how land is made from the sea.

Dog Stories

Margaret E. and Helen Lossing Johnson, both well-known animal painters and authors of several books about dogs, tell a fine story which truly portrays the heroism and strength of a big Newfoundland dog in "Barney of the North." They have made strong and vivid pictures that convey the characteristics of this breed of dogs, and show us the lumber camp scenes in the North woods and the Nova Scotia seacoast.

From the lumber camp in the deep woods, where the puppy Barney had found shelter after he tumbled from a derailed train that was taking him to his new owner, the story carries Barney, now a full-grown dog, to the home of Mr. Clark, about fifty miles from New York City, in the hill country. It's a fine story of devotion.

Another, and later book, "The Smallest Puppy," by these same artist-authors, tells a story of an Eskimo puppy, Bena, who was not big enough to be one of a dog team.

Later Bena comes into his own and is a hero, winning words of praise from his master; "then the smallest puppy was the happiest dog in Alaska." This book has large, clear type, short, easy-to-read sentences, and a picture in two colors opposite each page of text and will surely please beginners in reading.

A Playhouse

Not many children have the good fortune to have a real house for a playhouse, but Jean and Lydia and their little brother Mark did, and they had the happiest times in the littlest house tucked away in a side street in the little old town of Hingham, Massachusetts.

What fun the girls had in collecting things for this wee house! Other girls, eight to eleven, will enjoy reading all about how they earned money to buy furniture, and all about the pleasant people they met, in a lovely new book, "The Littlest House," by Elizabeth Coatsworth, who lives in Hingham. Many of you remember this author's stories that have appeared on the Young Folks' Page, and she has written many fine books for boys and girls. Marguerite Davis has made sketches that illustrate the story perfectly and seem to reflect the atmosphere of this little town by the sea.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Books Reviewed

Two and Two Are Four, written and illustrated by Carolyn Haywood. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. $2.00.

Land From the Sea, story and pictures by Edna Potter. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Barney of the North, and *The Smallest Puppy*, both written and illustrated by Margaret E. Johnson and Helen Lossing Johnson. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. $1.75 each.

The Littlest House, by Elizabeth Coatsworth. Illustrated by Marguerite Davis. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Party

Maggie Mahoney, where are you hiding
Missing the laughter and fun?
Such a fine party, everyone shouting,
Everyone out in the sun.
Maggie Mahoney, where are you hiding? . . .
Never a word in reply,
Never a sight of the new party pinafore . . .
Maggie Mahoney is shy.

There goes the tea-bell, ding-a-ding-dongle,
Jelly and strawberry jam.
Somebody said there were sure to be oranges
Somebody said there was ham.
Oh what a clatter, oh what a chatter—
Is that a vacant chair? . . .
Was it a mouse that came peeping a-peeping?
Was it a mouse that came quietly creeping?
Maggie Mahoney is THERE.

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FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

Ten-Game Stand of Yawkey Men Against Westerners—Heavy College Schedule

Sox Open Series With West; Dodgers Hold the Spotlight

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While Boston awaited the homecoming of the Red Sox and a 10-game series with the western half of the American League, interest in major league baseball today centered on the Brooklyn Dodgers and their sensational winning streak of eight straight. Statisticians had to go back to 1918 for a better record at the start of the season. The McGraw club of that year won its first nine straight in the National League.

Because of this unbroken string, the Dodgers today had a comfortable grip on the senior circuit leadership as they approached their initial invasion of the West. The next 10 days will reveal how high they rate as pennant contenders.

Indians Hitting

The Red Sox took over undisputed possession of the American League lead during the past week, but today had relinquished it to the Cleveland Indians. While the locals were winning three out of five from the Senators, Yankees, and Athletics, the Indians captured five out of six in their native West and this morning were a full game up on the Red Sox. The Tribal pitching has not been tremendous, but they are hitting.

The Senators are on the crest of a five-game winning march. It all started in competition with the Red Sox and over the week end Bucky Harris managed to take a pair of one-run decisions from the Yankees. The power that the Nats exercised on their northward journey from training camp is now beginning to show. The only other winning record for the week in the American League was turned in by Detroit, who took three out of five.

Bees Triumph

The week end saw the Bees score their first triumph in the National League and this afternoon they left the Hub for Chicago, where they begin a western tour tomorrow. They visit Wrigley Field, Sportsman's Park, Forbes Field and Crosley Field before returning to the Hive May 11 for a three-game series with the Giants.

Until they ran into the Dodgers, the Giants were putting together an unbroken string of victories last week. However, Bill Terry closed the seven-day period with four wins and only two losses and climbed back into the first division. The Cubs won four out of seven and the Reds three out of five. The tip-off on the Cardinals is Ray Blades' total of 26 pitchers in nine games. If this keeps up, Ray will be on the mound himself before July 4.

White Sox First

According to the standing, the Red Sox tomorrow open a three-game series with the weakest club in the American League. The White Sox, with only two wins in nine starts, are holding up the circuit. Their pitching has been unimpressive, but their chief trouble seems to be lack of base hits. It was against them that Bob Feller hurled his no-hitter. Ted Lyons beat the Browns and Thornton Lee stopped Cleveland. Otherwise, Jimmy Dykes has been on the losing end of every start.

With the Indians touring the East, this home stand may be a "break" for the Red Sox. They should have little trouble regaining the lead and adding to their advantage before starting on a long road jaunt May 10. As Mickey Harris was scheduled to pitch the Philadelphia final this afternoon, Manager Joe Cronin's mound selection for the Chicago opener remained in doubt. It might be Lefty Grove or it might be Dickman. There also was a chance Cronin might start Bill Butland or Woody Rich.

Foxx Slugging

Boston today had two players in "Baseball's Big Six." Chet Ross of the Bees was up there with 10 hits in 25 tries for an even .400 percentage. Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox was in with 12 hits in 30 tries and also a .400 average. Foxxie is doing very well for a young fellow just out of high school. He has hit safely in all nine Red Sox games, has three homers, leads the league with 13 runs batted in, and also paces the circuit with three stolen bases. He drove in three markers yesterday as the locals won at Philadelphia, 5 to 4. Jim Tabor's homer was the deciding blow. It came in the 12th inning and brought Herb Hash his first major league mound triumph.

Briefs . . . The Tabor four-bagger came at a good time, because Cronin has been thinking of benching him for two or three days . . . Tony Lupien, the former Harvard star, must rate high as a first baseman in the estimation of the Red Sox . . . Yesterday the local club sold Art Mahan of their Louisville farm to the Phillies and Art was considered Lupien's only competition as Foxx's eventual successor . . . The Yankees are not hitting . . . They miss Joe Di Maggio, but they also could use the retired bat of a fellow named Gehrig . . . Eric McNair, one-time Red Sox player, is at second base for the White Sox.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

April 28

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney rf	7	1	2	4	4	0	0
Cramer cf	6	1	2	2	0	0	0
Williams lf	6	1	2	3	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	5	0	3	4	15	0	0
Cronin ss	5	1	0	0	3	4	0
Doerr 2b	5	0	1	1	4	7	0
Tabor 3b	6	1	2	5	3	3	1
Desautels c	4	0	2	2	5	0	0
Peacock c	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Galehouse p	4	0	1	1	0	4	0
Wilson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Nonnenkamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hash p	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	51	5	17	25	36	18	1

PHILADELPHIA							
Chapman cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Moses rf	6	0	0	0	4	0	0
McCoy 2b	4	0	1	1	4	4	0
Johnson lf	5	0	0	0	2	1	0
Siebert 1b	5	1	2	2	13	2	0
Hayes c	5	1	1	1	9	0	0
Rubeling 3b	5	1	2	2	0	4	0
Lillard ss	3	1	1	1	2	4	0
‡Miles	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Brancato ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dean p	4	0	2	2	0	2	0
Heusser p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Gantenbein	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	44	4	10	10	36	17	0

*Batted for Wilson in 10th. †Batted for Lillard in ninth. ‡Batted for Heusser in 12th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Phila	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4

Runs batted in: Foxx 3, McCoy, Rubeling, Miles, Dean, Tabor. Two-base hits: Finney 2, Williams, Foxx, Hash. Home run, Tabor. Hits off Galehouse, 8 in 8⅔ innings; off Wilson, 1 in ⅓ inning; off Hash, 1 in 3 innings; off Dean, 14 in 9 innings (none out in 10th); off Heusser, 3 in 3 innings. Left on bases, Philadelphia 7, Boston 14. Stolen bases, Cronin, Foxx, Doerr. Base on balls by Galehouse 3, by Dean 3. Struck out, by Galehouse 3, by Dean 3, by Heusser 3. Double plays, Tabor, Doerr and Foxx; Galehouse Doerr and Foxx; Doerr, Cronin and Foxx. Hit by pitched ball, by Heusser (Nonnenkamp). Winning pitcher, Hash; losing pitcher, Heusser. Time, 2h. 55m. Umpires-in-chief, Hubbard; umpires on bases, Rommel, Moriarty, Rue. Attendance, 24,006.

April 27

PHILA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Chapman cf	4	1	1	4	6	0	0
Moses rf	4	1	2	5	1	0	0
McCoy 2b	4	0	2	2	1	4	0
Johnson lf	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Siebert 1b	3	1	0	0	7	1	0
Hayes c	4	1	2	2	8	0	0
Rubeling 3b	4	1	1	1	4	0	2	1
Lillard ss	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
‡Miles	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Brancato ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Babich p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Dean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heusser p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	8	9	20	27	9	1

BOSTON							
Finney rf	5	0	2	2	2	0	0
Cramer cf	5	1	2	2	1	1	0
Williams lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	1	1	2	10	1	0
Cronin ss	2	0	0	0	2	3	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	1	0	3	1
Tabor 3b	4	1	2	2	2	2	0
Desautels c	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Bagby p	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Heving p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ostermueller p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rich, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	7	9	24	10	1

*Batted for Babich in seventh. †Batted for Lillard in seventh. ‡Batted for Rich in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	—8	
Boston	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	

Runs batted in, Foxx, Doerr, Williams, Rubeling, Miles, Chapman 4, Hayes. Two-base hits, Foxx, Tabor, Moses, McCoy, Miles. Three-base hit, Moses. Home runs, Rubeling, Chapman. Double play, Foxx, Cronin and Foxx. Left on base, Philadelphia 5, Boston 8. Base on balls by Babich by Bagby 2, by Heving, by Heusser 2, by Ostermueller. Struck out, by Bagby 5, by Babich 3, by Heusser 3. Hits off Babich, 7 in 7 innings; off Heusser, 0 in 2 innings; off Bagby, 5 in 6 1-3 innings; off Heving, 1 in 0 inning; off Ostermueller, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Rich, 1 in 1 1-3 innings. Winning pitcher, Babich. Losing pitcher, Bagby. Time, 2h. 5m. Umpires, Rue, Hubbard, Rommel and Moriarty. Attendance 8,400.

Bees

April 28

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rowell 2b	3	0	1	1	1	3	0
*Warstler 2b	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hassett, rf, lf	4	1	3	5	1	0	0
West cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
†Loane cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuccinello 3b	4	1	2	2	1	2	0
Ross lf	3	1	1	3	4	0	0
Cooney rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarsella 1b	3	0	1	1	10	0	0
Masi c	3	0	0	0	5	3	0
Miller ss	3	0	0	0	3	4	0
Sullivan p	3	0	0	0	1	3	1
Totals	30	3	9	13	27	15	1

PHILADELPHIA							
Schulte 2b	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Martin rf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Benjamin cf	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Arnovich lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Suhr 1b	4	0	1	0	8	0	0
Warren c	4	1	2	2	4	1	0
May 3b	4	1	1	1	2	1	0
‡Young	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scharein ss	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Bragan ss	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Higbe p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
§Mueller	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Smoll p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
¶Atwood	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	2	7	7	24	9	0

*Batted for Rowell in eighth. †Batted for West in eighth. ‡Ran for May in ninth. §Batted for Higbe in seventh. ¶Batted for Smoll in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2	

Runs batted in—Ross 2, Scarsella, Mueller 2. Three-base hits—Hassett, Ross. Hits, off Higbe—6 in 6 innings; off Smoll—3 in 2 innings. Left on base—Boston 4, Philadelphia 7. Sacrifice hits—Martin, May. Base on balls—by Sullivan 5, by Smoll. Struck out—by Higbe 4, by Sullivan 3. Double plays—Rowell, Miller and Scarsella 2; Sullivan, Masi and Scarsella; May, Schulte and Suhr. Losing pitcher—Higbe. Time 1h. 45m. Umpires, Pinelli, Goetz and Reardon. Attendance, 6,447.

April 27

PHILA.	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Schulte 2b	5	0	0	0	4	7	0
Martin, cf	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Klein, rf	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arnovich, lf	3	0	1	2	2	0	0
Suhr, 1b	4	1	1	1	7	0	0
Warren, c	3	1	1	2	7	1	0
May, 3b	4	2	2	3	1	1	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scharein, ss	2	0	1	1	4	2	1
*Mueller	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
‡Young, ss	1	0	1	3	0	1	0
Johnson, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Beck, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Benjamin	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Smoll, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
**Atwood	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	5	10	15	27	17	1

BOSTON							
Rowell 2b	5	1	2	5	1	1	0
Warstler 2b	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Hassett rf	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
Cooney cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
West cf-rf	4	0	3	3	2	0	0
†Loane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuccinello 3b	5	0	1	1	1	1	1
Ross lf	5	1	2	2	3	0	0
Scarsella 1b	4	0	1	1	8	1	0
Lopez c	3	1	3	3	10	2	0
Miller ss	3	0	3	4	2	3	0
Posedel p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
§Majeski	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	4	16	21	27	12	1

*Batted for Scharein in seventh. †Batted for Beck in seventh. ‡Ran for Mueller in seventh. §Batted for Posedel in eighth. **Batted for Smoll in ninth. †Ran for West in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2—5	
Boston	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—4	

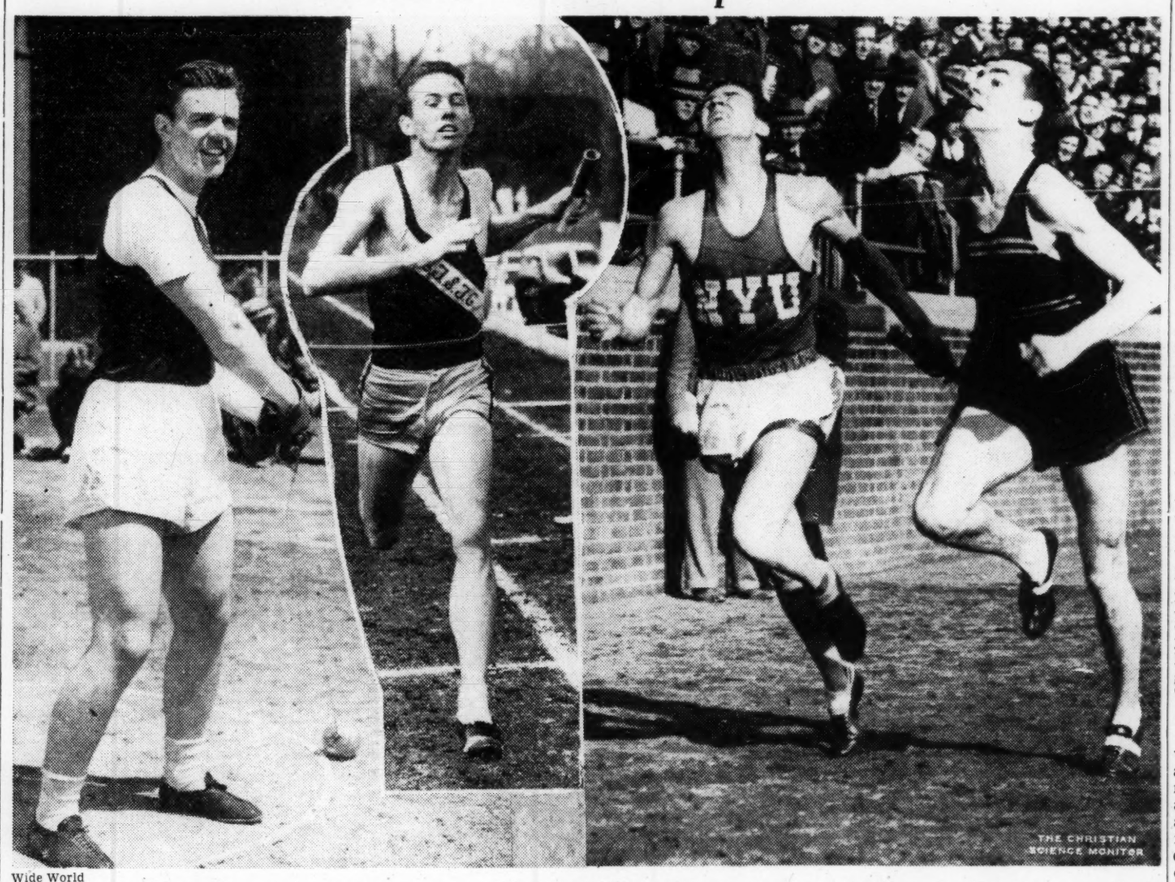
Runs batted in, Miller 2, Arnovich, Hassett, West, Mueller, Benjamin, May, Young. Two-base hits, Miller, Arnovich, Rowell, Hassett, Warren, May. Three-base hits, Rowell, Young. Left on bases, Philadelphia 6, Boston 10. Sacrifice hit, Lopez. Base on balls by Posedel 3, by Johnson, by Smoll. Struck out, by Posedel 9, by Johnson, by Beck, by Brown. Double play, Schulte and Suhr. Wild pitch, Posedel. Hits, off Johnson, 8 in 4 innings (none out in fifth); off Beck, 4 in 2 innings; off Smoll, 3 in 2 innings; off Posedel, 7 in 8 innings; off Javery, 2 in 0 inning (none out in ninth); off Lamanna, 1 in 1 inning; off Brown, 1 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Smoll. Losing pitcher, Javery. Umpires, Reardon, Pinelli and Goetz. Time, 2h. 28m. Attendance, 2345 paid, 610 ladies.

Norfolk County Four-Ball Golf League

	Points For	Points Agst
Blue Hill	16	8
Norfolk	13½	10½
*Brockton	6½	5½
*Sharon	5½	6½
*Thorny Lea	5½	6½
*Furnace Brook	1	11

*One match to be played.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World

Left: Robert H. Bennett of University of Maine shown at the 46th annual Penn Relay Carnival over the week end as he set a new hammer throw record for the Philadelphia carnival, with a toss of 175ft. 2½in. Center: Anchor man Earl Witcher of East Texas State Teachers College relay team breaking the tape to win the Drake Relays at Des Moines, Iowa, over the week end with a new record of 1m. 27.5s. for the one-half-mile event. The former record of 1:27.8 was set in 1935 by Butler University. Right: J. Kehoe of Maryland beating Leslie Macmitchell of N. Y. U. by a hair at the finish of the two-mile college relay championship of America at the Penn Carnival in 7m. 48.3s. Ohio State was third.

Frank Patrick Back in Hockey With Canadiens

Montreal Canadiens will not be the weakling of the National Hockey League next season according to the moves being made to transform the club. Already the board of strategy is one to respect with Dick Irvin the coach and Frank Patrick, business manager.

Patrick has a rich background in hockey beginning with his playing days and then the forming and running of the Pacific Coast Hockey League for years. His modern activity consists of having been in charge of referees for the N. H. L. one season and coach of the Boston Bruins two years.

Irvin and Patrick will provide Canadiens with all the intelligent directing any club could want. With a few more changes in the player strength the club should prove a contender with the best of them next season.

The acquisition of Bert Gardiner, Philadelphia goalie, is an indication of the shake-up due. Gardiner had a short fling in the major league two years ago, filling in the New York Ranger net against the famed Boston Bruins and forcing the series to seven games before the Rossmen finally eked out victory.

To acquire Gardiner, Canadiens were forced to part with young Claude Bourque, an undisclosed sum of money, and the choice of two players from among Canadiens' minor leaguers to be selected later. It is quite possible that Irvin will get Murray Armstrong and Charlie Conacher from New York Americans. Both players are the property of Toronto and Smythe probably will help his old coach Irvin away to a good start.

It is also possible that some sort of deal may brew between Canadiens and Toronto. The Leafs long have sought Toe Blake, brilliant left winger of the Montreal team and may be willing to part with enough to make it worth while for Canadiens to consider.

Taking all moves to date into consideration, Canadiens should be a much better team for the 1940-41 season. **Web Morse**

Hockey League Will Continue Usual Policies

NEW YORK (AP)—After arguing more than five hours over results of the past season and plans for the 1940-41 campaign, officials of the International Hockey League agreed upon a campaign running from Oct. 30 to March 16 and re-elected Maurice Podoloff of New Haven, Conn., and John Chick of Windsor, Ont., president and vice-president, respectively.

Action on most of the disputed points was deferred until later meetings. No agreement was reached upon the number of games to be played next season because of uncertainty about the makeup of the circuit. Officials said that Buffalo probably would be a member, although it has not yet been officially admitted. There is some doubt, however, whether Syracuse will continue in the league.

The question of whether Eddie Shore, owner of the Springfield Indians, will be allowed to play for both his own club and the New York Americans was not taken up.

Each club will be allowed to dress 13 players, exclusive of goaltenders, for each game, and the policy on player loans by National League clubs will be continued.

Cornell Nine Setting Pace In Intercollegiate League

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cornell	3	0	1.000
Yale	1	0	1.000
Columbia	3	1	.750
Harvard	1	2	.333
Penn	1	3	.250
Dartmouth	0	1	.000
Princeton	0	2	.000

Results April 27

Harvard 11, Princeton 8.
Cornell 5, Dartmouth 4.
Yale 3, Penn 2.

Result April 26

Penn 5, Columbia 0.

Games This Week

Wednesday—Dartmouth at Yale, Columbia at Cornell.
Friday—Cornell at Harvard.
Saturday—Cornell at Dartmouth, Yale at Columbia, Penn at Princeton.

Individually and as a team, Cornell is setting a hot pace in the 11th annual championship race of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, which will enter its fourth week of competition today. Having gained the lead in the team standing by virtue of the 5-4 victory over Dartmouth last week end, Cornell players also are showing the way in most departments of individual offense and defense.

The Big Red's captain, George Polzer, heads the individual batting list in the race for the Charles H. Blair Bat. He has an average of .571 on 8 hits in 14 at bats. He was second to Harvard's Ulysses Lupien last year. Polzer also has batted in most runs, 10, and with a teammate, Ronnie Stillman, a sophomore, has scored the most runs, 7, as well as having gained most total bases, 13. Another Cornellian, Walter Scholl, leads in the competition for the Princeton A. A. Cup, emblematic of league base-stealing championship. He has pilfered four bases in three games.

Sickles Leads

Further, Cornell's star pitcher, Walter Sickles, leads the league in number of victories, three, having been credited with the triumph in every one of Cornell's league games thus far. But the best game of the season belongs to Yale's Ted Harrison, who pitched a four-hitter and struck out 13 while his mates were achieving a 3-2 victory over Pennsylvania in their debut last Saturday.

That victory gave Yale second place, mathematically, in the standing, with Columbia third with three and one. The Lions, after winning three straight, bowed to Pennsylvania on Friday, 5 to 0, first shutout of the season. Harvard, which scored over Princeton in a 19-run, 33-hit slugfest, is fourth with one and two.

The league will settle down to intensive play this week, with six games listed. Cornell will play in three of them, meeting Columbia, Harvard, and Dartmouth again, the last two away from home.

League Pace Setters

Batting

Charles H. Blair Bat competition (leading individual batter)—George Polzer, Cornell, .571 (8 hits in 14 at bats).

Princeton A. A. Cup competition (leading base-stealer)—Walter Scholl, Cornell, 4.

Runs batted in—George Polzer, Cornell, 10.

Runs scored—George Polzer, Cornell, and Ronald Stillman, Cornell, 7.

Total bases—George Polzer, Cornell, 13 (5 singles, 2 doubles, 1 home run).

Team batting—Cornell, .306.

Pitching

Most victories—Walter Sickles, Cornell, 3.

Best game—Ted Harrison, Yale, 4 hits.

Strikeouts—In one game: Tom Healey, Harvard, 14 (11-inning game); Ted Harrison, Yale, 13 (9-inning game). Season: Tom Healey, Harvard, 20.

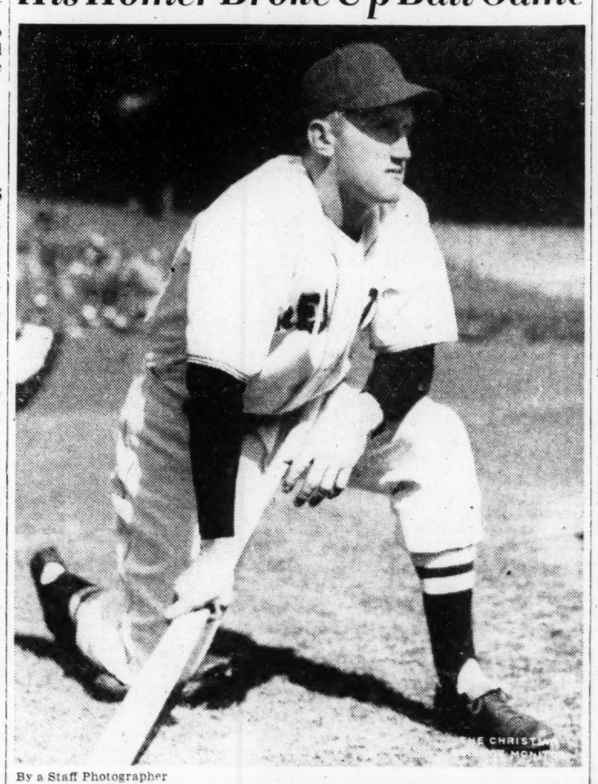
College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Results April 27

Navy 11, Yale 5.
Dartmouth 6, Harvard 4.
Hobart 19, Cornell 6.
Crescent A. C. 9, Lehigh 5.
Johns Hopkins 11, Army 4.
Maryland 7, Penn State 3.
Princeton 11, Penn 2.
Rutgers 7, Syracuse 6.
Stevens Tech 17, C. C. N. Y. 4.
Union 13, Lafayette 3.

His Homer Broke Up Ball Game



By a Staff Photographer

Although Jim Tabor has not started to hit this season and his batting average is way out of sight, he did provide a game-winning home run in the 12th inning against the Philadelphia Athletics at Philly yesterday, Boston winning the ball game 5 to 4.

Guldahl After National Open Golfing Honor

DENVER, April 29 (AP)—Ralph Guldahl, gunning for his third National Open golf championship in four years, fires this prediction:

"A score of 290 will be good enough to win this year's Open" on Cleveland's wind-whipped Canterbury course.

"I'm really going in training for the open. I'm going to get there about three weeks ahead of time and practice every day."

That's what big Ralph did when he won his second-straight National at Denver's Cherry Hills layout two years ago—checked in well ahead of most of his rivals and memorized the course as an actor does his "sides."

Incidentally, the Open that year showed Guldahl as a pretty good prophet. Long before the shooting started, he said, "I'll take 283 right now and never stir from the clubhouse."

He won it with 284, even par, after a plucky last-round fight. He paced the field by six strokes.

Guldahl proved he still knows his way around rolling, water-streaked Cherry Hills by shooting a blazing 65, seven under par, as he and Sam Snead fastened a 5-and-4 licking on John Rogers and Ralph (Rip) Arnold, Denver professionals, in an 18-hole exhibition yesterday.

"That's the best golf I've shot in weeks," Guldahl said after finishing with seven birdies and 11 pars. "I really was straight—missed only two greens. My putting was pretty fair, too."

Events

Monday, April 29

Tufts vs. M. I. T. at Oakley (golf).
Medal play golf for places on W. G. A. spring teams: Western District at Brae Burn; The Country Club at The Country Club; Southern District at Charles River; Northern District at Kernwood.

Tuesday, April 30

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park (baseball).
Northeastern Freshmen vs. Wentworth Institute at Brookline (baseball).

Wednesday, May 1

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park (baseball).
Harvard vs. Alumni at Brighton in informal baseball game.
Boston College vs. Holy Cross at Newton (freshman baseball).

Thursday, May 2

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park (baseball).
Harvard vs. Tufts at Brighton (freshman baseball).
Twilight Four-Ball Golf League matches: Commonwealth at Weston; Winchester at Charles River; Brae Burn at Wellesley.
Boston University vs. Tufts at Oakley (golf).
W. G. A. Class D medal play tournament at Minute Man.
Boston College vs. Northeastern at Newton (baseball).

Friday, May 3

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park (baseball).
Harvard vs. Cornell at Brighton (baseball).
Harvard vs. Brown at Belmont (golf).
Boston University vs. R. I. State at Riverside (baseball).

Saturday, May 4

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park (baseball).
Harvard vs. Holy Cross at Brighton (freshman baseball).
Harvard vs. New Hampshire at Brighton (lacrosse).
Harvard vs. Cornell at Brighton (rugby).
Tufts vs. W. P. I. at Medford (tennis).
Tufts vs. Boston University at Medford (track).
Boston College vs. St. John's at Newton (baseball).
Northeastern vs. Tufts at Medford (freshman baseball).
M. I. T. vs. Bates at Cambridge (track).

Sunday, May 5

Boston vs. Cleveland at Fenway Park.
Bay State Four-Ball Golf League matches: George Wright at Brookline; Wildwood at Ponkapoag; Woburn at Sandy Burr; Marlboro at Riverside; Westboro at Maynard.
Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League matches: Framingham at Bear Hill; Thorny Lea at Tedesco; Trapelo at Bellevue; South Shore at Salem.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League—Detroit at Washington; Cleveland at Philadelphia; St. Louis at New York; Chicago at Boston.

National League—Boston at Chicago; Philadelphia at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Cincinnati; New York at St. Louis.

Local Baseball Teams Busy As Spring Sports Quicken

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A total of 46 varsity and freshman contests are scheduled for local college athletic teams this week, with 13 varsity and six freshman contests taking place at home, and 20 varsity and seven freshman taking place away. This marks the busiest week in college sports here this spring.

Heading the list of home activities is baseball, with varsity golf running a close second. Harvard's varsity nine, which gained its first Eastern Intercollegiate League victory this season over Princeton 11-8 Saturday, meets its Alumni in an informal game Wednesday and then takes on the league-leading Cornellians Friday, with both games at Brighton.

Boston College, which enjoyed a week off last week, will engage in two games at Newton, meeting Northeastern, which lost to Bates 6-3 Saturday, on Wednesday, and St. John's on Friday. The other varsity baseball game will see Rhode Island State visiting Boston University at Riverside, providing the water situation there is under control by Friday.

Freshman diamond hopefuls will battle as follows: Northeastern and Wentworth at Brookline tomorrow; B. C. and Holy Cross at Newton Wednesday; Harvard and Tufts at Brighton Thursday; and Harvard and Holy Cross at Brighton, and Northeastern and Tufts at Medford Saturday. The Boston University yearlings were supposed to meet Boston College Tuesday but the game has been called off due to the Terriers' lack of practice.

Golf Matches

The three golf matches of the week will see Tufts playing M. I. T. at Oakley today, Boston University meeting Tufts at Oakley Thursday, and Harvard being host to Brown at Belmont Friday. The W. G. A. incidentally is holding its final qualifying medal play for positions on the spring teams today, while the N. E. P. G. A. gets off to its 1940 tournament schedule by staging the pro-press affair at Oakley.

Other home contests will find M. I. T. meeting Bates in track at Cambridge Saturday, Harvard welcoming the Cornell rugby team to Brighton Saturday, the Crimson meeting the New Hampshire lacrosse team at Brighton Saturday, and Tufts facing the Worcester Polytech tennis team at Medford Saturday. A scheduled track meet between Tufts and Boston University Saturday may be cancelled, as the Terriers have yet to conduct their first workout.

Compton Cup Races

Most important of the contests away from home is the Compton Cup regatta to be held Saturday at Princeton between Princeton, M. I. T., and Harvard. Harvard will be defending its varsity title in this race, as last year the Crimson pulled away to a length-and-one-half win over Syracuse, with Princeton third, and M. I. T. a bad fourth. It will also attempt to retain its junior varsity crown, which it won by a five-foot margin over Syracuse after a grand duel that saw Princeton and M. I. T. far in the rear.

Baseball again will be the most active sport for local teams on foreign grounds. Tufts will play at Holy Cross tomorrow, at Springfield Friday, and at Williams Saturday; Northeastern will visit Connecticut tomorrow, Maine Friday, and Bates Saturday; while Harvard will travel to Worcester to meet Holy Cross Saturday. On Wednesday, Boston College will play at Brown.

Tufts in Maine

The local tennis teams will be rather busy, also, with the Tufts Jumbos taking a trip to Maine that will see them meeting Bates today and Colby tomorrow; M. I. T.'s net squad travels to Brown tomorrow; and Harvard's team, defeated by Gardner Mulloy's racquetmen from Miami 9—0 Saturday, will try again at Princeton Saturday.

The Crimson golf team will engage in two matches, going to Amherst tomorrow, and to Manchester, N. H., to meet Dartmouth Saturday. The varsity track team will be at Dartmouth, while the Huskies' cinder flyers will be at Springfield. In lacrosse, Tufts will accompany the baseball team on its trip to Springfield Friday and to Williams Saturday, while M. I. T. will play at Dartmouth.

Freshman events will be as follows: baseball—Harvard at Worcester Academy tomorrow and Tufts at Exeter Wednesday; tennis—Harvard at Milton Academy tomorrow, and Tufts at Brown, and M. I. T. at Exeter Saturday; lacrosse—Harvard at Exeter; and track—Harvard at Exeter.

Bay State Four-Ball Golf League

	Points For	Points Agst
Marlboro	9½	2½
George Wright	9	3
Woburn	8½	3½
Maynard	7½	4½
Riverside	6½	5½
Westboro	5½	6½
Wildwood	4½	7½
Ponkapoag	3½	8½
Sandy Burr	3	9
Brookline	2½	9½

Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League

	Points For	Points Agst.
South Shore	10	2
Trapelo	9	3
Framingham	7½	4½
Bellevue	6½	5½
Thorny Lea	5½	6½
Salem	4½	7½
Tedesco	3	9
Bear Hill	2	10

Meservy And Marilyn Shaw Win Ski Titles

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 29 (AP)—Robert Meservy of the Dartmouth Outing Club won the Stowe Sugar Slalom at Mount Mansfield yesterday by shooting through 42 gates on the steep nose dive course in 2m. 1s. He had a wide margin over the other amateurs.

The day's fastest time was recorded in the professional class by wiry Harold Codding of Sun Valley, Idaho, who covered the course in 1:53.

The event was conducted by the Mount Mansfield Ski Club in honor of its 15-year-old National women's combined champion, Marilyn Shaw. To celebrate, Miss Shaw took the women's title in 2:19.

The Mount Mansfield Ski Club took both the men's and women's team titles. The men's team defeated the Montreal Red Birds by a narrow margin. The women, sparked by Marilyn Shaw and her sister, Barbara, defeated the Penguin Ski Club of Montreal, the Otter Ski Club of Rutland and the Laurentian Cross-Country Club of Montreal, in that order.

Harry Pangman of Montreal's Red Birds finished first in the veteran class in 2:24, with Art Goodrich of the Northfield, Vt., Outing Club, second, and B. Lindahl of the Wildcats Club of Berlin, N. H., third. George Hogle of the Penguin Ski Club of New York won the uncl

Dodgers Now Tackle Road Test—Major College Relay Carnivals End in a Draw

Unbeaten Brooklyn Club Faces Western Challenge

By the Associated Press

A baseball whirlwind that was stirred up in Brooklyn and has swept ruthlessly through the East will strike toward the western clubs of the National League today—and whether it is just a zephyr or an honest-to-goodness cyclone should be known in short order.

The Dodgers have won eight straight games for the best winning streak at the start of the season any major league club has had since 1918, when the New York Giants won their first nine.

That ought to be enough warning to make the western clubs get their storm cellars ready. Some of the more ardent Brooklyn fans think it might make the westerners jump right in and bar the door, but the truth is Brooklyn has never been a good road team.

Losing Road Team

Sometimes it hasn't been a good team at home, either, but last year when it finished third in its league it lost 42 and won only 33 away from home and its record for the first trip around the western circuit was six (straight) lost, two won and one tied.

The Dodgers may be pennant prospects and they are if they can win or break even against the western clubs. They certainly have no opposition in the East.

They subdued the New York Giants 5-3 yesterday before a hooting, cheering crowd of 51,659 in the Polo Grounds, with a two-run homer by Dolph Camilli in the ninth inning turning the trick. Whit Wyatt was given spectacular support afield and the Giants had 10 runners stranded to offset their outhitting the Dodgers 10-8.

Thompson Wins

Young Gene Thompson chucked a five-hitter at the Pittsburgh Pirates and Ernie Lombardi hit a homer and three singles for a perfect day at bat as the Cincinnati Reds triumphed 8-2. Altogether, the National League champions collected 15 hits.

The St. Louis Cardinals finally showed some of the power which made them contenders a year ago and tripped the Chicago Cubs 7-5. Joe Medwick hit a home run and two doubles, John Mize and Don Gutteridge hit homers and Don Padgett got two doubles. Even so, the Cards had to use two pitchers, with Clyde Shoun getting credit for the victory on four innings of shutout hurling.

The Boston Bees broke into the win column at last with a 3-2 squeeze past the Phillies on a smart seven-hit pitching performance by Lefty Joe Sullivan.

Trosky's Homer

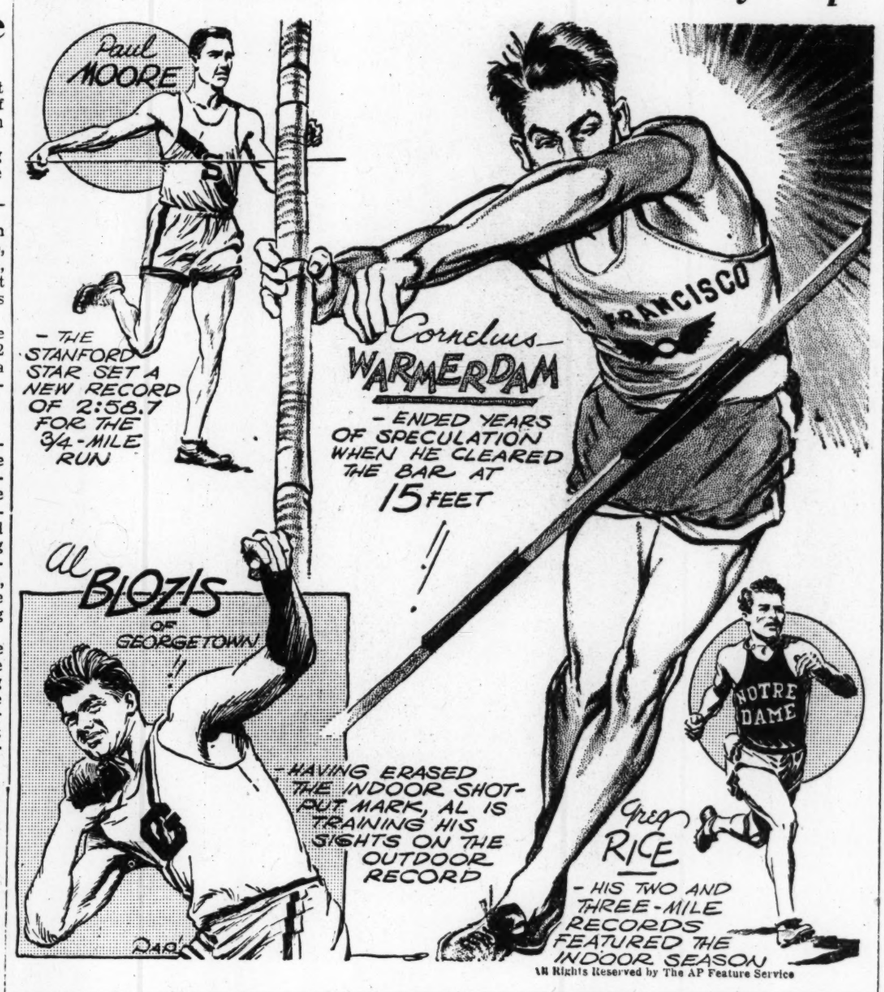
The pace-making Cleveland Indians of the American League withstood a challenge by the Detroit Tigers and won 11-9 in the tenth inning on Hal Trosky's two-run circuit clout. It was a wild battle with nine pitchers seeing service and Barney McCosky hitting two home runs for the Tigers, including one with two on in the midst of a six-run ninth-inning rally that tied the score.

There were two other overtime games in the American League Sunday, the Boston Red Sox being forced 12 inning to beat out the Philadelphia Athletics 5-4 after taking a three-run lead in the first frame. A home run by Jim Tabor was the deciding hit.

The Washington Senators handed the New York Yankees their third straight defeat 3-2 when Gee Walker singled George Case home in the tenth. Dutch Leonard, the knuckleballer who beat the champions the first four times he faced them last year, spaced six hits in going the ruote. The Nats could do no better off Steve Sundra and Johnny Murphy.

The St. Louis Browns piled up 17 hits, including a three-run homer by Walt Judnich, in beating the Chicago White Sox 11-8.

'Record Wreckers' —By Pap'


Paul MOORE
— THE STANFORD STAR SET A NEW RECORD OF 2:58.7 FOR THE 3/4-MILE RUN
Al BLOZIS OF GEORGETOWN
— HAVING ERASED THE INDOOR SHOT-PUT MARK, AL IS TRAINING HIS SIGHTS ON THE OUTDOOR RECORD
Cornelius WARMERDAM
— ENDED YEARS OF SPECULATION WHEN HE CLEARED THE BAR AT 15 FEET
SAN FRANCISCO
NOTRE DAME
Greg RICE
— HIS TWO AND THREE-MILE RECORDS FEATURED THE INDOOR SEASON
Pap
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Alice Marble Not to Leave The Amateurs

DALLAS, Texas., April 29 (AP)—Alice Marble, the queen of tennis, won't bolt the amateur ranks.

Simple reasoning, and simple arithmetic, reveals Miss Marble would be leaving green pastures for barren wastes.

The gracious Californian, reigning American and Wimbledon titlist, is doing very well as an amateur. No one, unless it be Helen Hull Jacobs, threatens to shake Alice Marble's tennis throne.

One of Miss Marble's pastimes are tennis frocks—amateur tennis frocks, one supposes—that are now on sale in some 100 stores throughout the nation.

Soon she will begin a tournament swing that will lead to defense of her national title at Forest Hills in August for the fourth time.

After the eastern meets, Miss Marble plans to set out on a lecture tour.

Plans to Lecture

"I've always wanted to lecture and that is what I plan to do after the tournament season," she commented.

Miss Marble, who did a rather creditable job of night club singing in New York, intends to continue in that field also, and has definite ambitions to become "a radio personality."

"Never, in my opinion, has there been a truly good sports program on the air," she mused. "There is a fertile field."

The National amateur champion commented only briefly on the question of turning professional.

"No, there is no field for a professional woman tennis player—unless it could be teaching. I don't want to teach. The majority of women athletes are not colorful, or spectacular enough for profesional work."

Retirement?

"I may play another year—another five years, or indefinitely," she laughed.

Best Play This Year

American tennis should be at its best this year, Miss Marble opined. The Yankee men and women stars will be playing all their tennis at home, conserving their energy for the American national tournaments "instead of tiring themselves at trying for the Wimbledon titles."

Miss Marble said women's tennis had "three or four very bright young prospects," including Helen Bernhard of New York, National junior champion; Pauline Betz and Virginia Wolfenden of Los Angeles.

"Women's tennis is not deteriorating—we have good youngsters on the way up. Every season some newcomer appears. Look at Virginia Wolfenden last year. She came from no ranking to the fourth position after gaining the national semifinals."

As for the men—

"No one, with due respect to Bobby Riggs, is so outstanding in the men's field that some of the very good youngsters don't have a chance."

Greatest Meet Is Possible Between Penn, Drake Stars

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The field is now open for some astute promoter of track meets to put on the greatest of all relay carnivals, featuring the best performers at the Pennsylvania and Drake meet and any preliminary events.

For years now those rival meets have been going on at Philadelphia and Des Moines the last week end in April, with the athletes attempting without much success to outdo one another. They're no longer sectional affairs, what with North Texas Teachers, Michigan State, Maryland, and various southern colleges represented at Penn, and Louisiana State, Penn State and George Pepperdine of Los Angeles taking some of the Drake laurels away from the midwestern and southwestern competitors.

Narrower Field

The earlier Kansas and Texas meets don't help much, since their fields are narrower. The championship meets at the end of the season put the stress upon individual fets and team scoring. Thus it seems there should be a spot for a meet where all the baton passers could get together for a run-off.

As far as the major relays were concerned, the 1940 Drake and Penn meets ended in a draw yesterday, each with four top performances. They split again in the field events and in the comparable running and hurdling races Drake pulled a little ahead. Last week's Kansas meet slipped a few standout performances into the list, too, mostly by athletes who put on repeat performances at Drake.

Close Comparison

The winning performances in many cases were so close that the results might easily have been altered if the winners had been competing against each other instead of 1,000 miles apart. Then, too, the 4:25.8 fiasco that came out of the featured mile race at the Penn Relays probably wouldn't have taken place if Walt Mehl, who won by beating Chuck Fenske and Gene Venzke through the last furlong, had been running against Blaine Rideout, 4:10.1 winner at Kansas the week before.

A few samples of what might be seen if one big meet could be arranged are found in the 440-yard relay, the mile relay, the distance medley, and the 100-yard dash. In the sprint relay the Texas quartet did 41.3 at Kansas and 41.8 at Drake. Pittsburgh won in 41.7 in the Penn meet. There could be a great mile duel between Michigan (3:16, Drake), and New York U. (3:16.1, Penn), and a thrilling medley race between Maryland (10:12.5) and Indiana (10:12.6). For that matter how about a 100-yard dash with Mozel Ellerbe of Tuskegee and Myron Piker of Northwestern, 9.8 second winners in the Penn and Kansas meets; Norwood (Barney) Ewell of Penn State, who won in 9.9 at Drake, and Rice's hurdle star, Fred Wolcott, who took his heat in even faster time.

Here's a comparison of the winning performances at the Penn and Drake meets:

Relay Races

	Penn	Drake
440-yards	41.7—Pittsburgh	41.8—Texas
880-yards	1:23.4—North Texas Teachers	1:16.7—Texas
Mile	3:16.1—N. Y. U.	3:16—Michigan
Two-mile	7:48.4—Maryland	7:30.1—Michigan
Four-mile	17:44.8—Maryland	17:44—Indiana
Sprint medley	3:27.1—Princeton	3:25.1—Indiana
Dist. medley	10:12.5—Maryland	10:12.6—Indiana
Shuttle hurdle	1:00.8—Yale	1:00.1—Texas

Individual Events

100 yards	9.8—Ellerbe, Tuskegee	9.9—Ewell, Penn State
120 high hurdles	14.8—Fuller, Virginia	14.3—Wolcott, Rice
440 low hurdles*	53.8—March, N. Carolina	53.3—Cochran, Indiana
Two-mile	9:25.9—Fehr, Mich. State	9:22—Schwartzkopf, Michigan
High jump	6-4—Williamson, Xavier	6-4½—Canham, Michigan
Broad jump	25-3½—Blount, Dartmouth	24-1⅜—Brown, La. State
Pole vault	14-2⅜—Ross, Army	14-1⅛—Bryan, Texas
Shot put	55-5¾—Blozis, Georgetown	48-9¼—Harris, Indiana
Discus throw	154-6⅛—Blozis, Georgetown	150.79—Hughes, Texas
Javelin	203-4½—Guckeyson Army	213.79—Vukmanic, Penn State

*Penn relays had 400-meter low hurdles.

Kansas Relays winners outdid the best of these performances only in the sprint relay and the high jump, where Don Boydston of the Oklahoma Aggies, beaten by Canham yesterday, leaped six feet six inches. But several others did well enough to be near the top in any all-star meet.

Columbia Crew Features East

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)— Columbia, according to a well-known song, has always been the gem of the ocean but up to now Columbia as a crew has been something less than a gem on local rivers.

However, it look suspiciously as though the Light Blue's fortunes have turned for the better and it may well turn out to be the hope of the East in the Poughkeepsie come June 18.

Columbia teed off a week ago under horrible conditions but came bounding home on a 41 beat that was way too much for both Rutgers and Manhattan. That made the experts pay some attention to the Light Blue crew, but Saturday the Lion rowed both smoothly and intelligently to sweep everything in sight on the Severn in a dual test with the Navy.

Length and a Quarter

Working in the high 30's for most of the last half mile the Lion finished with a stroke of 40—slightly under the production usually associated with Columbia crews the past few years—to down the Middies by a length and a quarter in 7:35 2-5.

Thus Columbia will go after the Blackwell Cup next Saturday with high hopes. And a victory there will make the crew possibly the hope of the East in the big race on the Hudson in June.

Rowing against Columbia in the Harlem River test next Saturday will be Pennsylvania, which successfully opened its 64th season Saturday by nipping Rutgers by a half length, and Yale.

Compton Cup

At the same time another fine eastern crew—Harvard—will seek the coveted Compton Cup in a three-way test with M. I. T. and Princeton, Harvard, practically unchanged since winning the Royal Henley in England last year, prepped for the Compton Cup by whipping Syracuse, M. I. T. and Boston U. handily Saturday at Cambridge.

Sticking to a 32 beat most of the way the red boat had a margin of about three-quarters of a length over Syracuse with a 6:56 performance in the face of a brisk headwind.

The M. I. T. Engineers who were the big surprise of the Saturday test—though they failed to win a race—will probably give Harvard its stiffest test. The Engineers looked better than they have in years and might conceivably give a surprise account of themselves in the Compton competition.

Navy Seeks Victory

Navy will try to win its first meet of the year this week in a dual race with Cornell. The Middies last week showed improvement over their opening against Princeton the week before and are certain to win something good before the season is too far along.

At Springfield Saturday American Institute, beaten by Dartmouth in a thriller on the Connecticut River Saturday will meet Manhattan in another test that is helping popularize rowing among the smaller colleges.

Indiana Mermen Win National 'Y' Swimming Honors

By the Associated Press

Gerry Ruddig, Huntington, Ind., who won a first place Saturday in the National Y. M. C. A. swimming championships, captured another yesterday as his teammates piled up 35 points to win the team title.

Pressed hard by Jack Strothers of Pittsburgh, Ruddig won the 440-yard freestyle event in 5:11.7.

James Counsilman of St. Louis broke a "Y" national record in the 200-yard breaststroke by covering the distance in 2:29.9. The previous record of 2:31.6 was made in 1937 by Max Bryndentral of Chicago.

Boston swimmers took second place with a team total of 28 and Easton, Pa., was third with 15. Other team scores were: Pittsburgh, 13; Fort Wayne, Ind., 9; Bridgeport, Conn., 6; Brockton, Mass., St. Louis, and Worcester, Mass., 5 each; Detroit, 4, Lynn, Mass., 2, and Buffalo 1.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Pity the Poor Baseball Writer

When 30 of the first 60 scheduled games in the major leagues were postponed because of inclement weather and a flood, somebody brought up the old query: Does the season open too early? It seems to happen every spring. The pennant races begin around the middle of April, and for two or three weeks a majority of the players labor under almost impossible climatic conditions. This year the athletes have escaped much of the chilly breezes, but only because they were forced to spend their afternoons in hotel lobbies and motion picture houses.

For example, the Bees opened the season against the Dodgers at Boston on April 16, along with the rest of the National League, and then did not go to work again for a solid week. The Phillies had the same difficulty.

More Twin Bills

Looking at the situation from the player's point of view, Jimmy Foxx, captain and first baseman of the Red Sox, has this to say: "I'm not an authority and probably shouldn't be talking, but I think everybody would be happier if the start of the season was delayed 10 days or two weeks. The club owners seem to like the 154 game schedule, so why not fill it out with double-headers in the warmer weather? Most of the April games can't be played anyhow, so why not wait until they can be?

"The way I see it," Double-X continued, "starting to play on April 16 is hurting the club owners, the players and—what is more important — the spectators. The teams lose money because those hotel and railroad bills must be met whether games are played or not. The possibility of injury is increased when we have to play in frigid temperatures. Pitchers have trouble keeping warm and their control suffers. An outfielder stands around for two or three innings without doing anything and then suddenly has to make a quick, hard throw. But think of the people in the stands. I don't see how they do it.

Two Sports Clash

"As a matter of fact, I think the season could be clipped on the other end, also," said Foxx. "Baseball and football clash in October. By the time the World Series is on, two gridiron games have been played. Both sports are affected at the gate. I should think the pro baseball and football crowds could get together and agree to avoid a clash. But, I suppose it's one thing for me to sit here and have these ideas, and another thing to carry them out. Obviously, there is some good reason for starting baseball in mid-April and running it through the second week in October. Otherwise, the schedules would have been changed long ago, for this bad weather is an annual event."

Up in the office at Fenway Park, Tom Yawkey, who carries the Red Sox pocketbook, presented the club owner's side of the situation.

"Over a period of years, the 154-game schedule has proven very successful," said the young millionaire. "I see no reason to reduce it, or to load it with double-headers in June and July and August. You can't overdo this twin bill business. If you give the fans too many, they'll get educated to them and won't come out for single games.

Gamble Until June

"The weather in April is probably more troublesome in Boston than in any other city in either circuit," Tom continued. "But you know from experience that we're liable to have bad weather during the first two weeks in May. Some years the latter part of April is beautiful—ideal for baseball. Then early May will turn very cold. In this part of the country I believe the weather is a gamble until June."

Mr. Foxx and Mr. Yawkey forgot one important item. They failed to mention the real unsung heros of these early season contests. We speak of the baseball writer, who is forced—against his will, of course — to spend eight weeks in the South or Far West and then comes home to sit shivering in the wind-swept press box high above the grandstand. But, as usual, nobody sympathizes with him — the poor neglected fellow. Did we hear someone laugh at the other end of the news room?

Figure Skating Titles Will Be Held in Boston

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The 1941 National Figure Skating championships have been awarded to The Skating Club of Boston, to be held Feb. 4-8, and the North American championships were awarded to the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society for the week of Feb. 17.

The awards were annnounced at the conclusion of the two-day meeting of the United States Figure Skating Association which was attended by 75 delegates, the largest number on record. New York, Chicago and Lake Placid, N. Y., also were bidders for the North American tournament while the skating clubs of California combined to make an unsuccessful bid for the Nationals.

Heaton Robertson of New Haven, Conn., was elected president of the U. S. F. S. A., succeeding Joseph K. Savage of New York, who had held the office for three years. Other officers elected were Walter S. Powell, St. Louis, first vice-president; Alex Young, Berkeley, Calif., second vice-president; Edgar S. McKaig, Philadelphia, secretary, and Bedell H. Harned, New York, Treasurer.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA—Seven meet records broken and one tied at Penn Relays as Maryland takes three relay crowns; crowd of 32,000 disappointed when mile feature goes to Walter Mehl in slow time of 4m. 25.8s.

★ ★ ★

DES MOINES—Beefus Bryan, Texas, pole vaults, 14ft. 1-16 in. to break Drake Relays record; Texas team equals meet mark of 1:00.1 for shuttle hurdle relay.

★ ★ ★

BOULDER, Colo. — Colorado wins team title at Colorado Relays, scoring 20 points to Kansas State's 14.

★ ★ ★

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Don Budge defeats Bruce Barnes, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3, in final of National open tennis tournament; Budge and Barnes win doubles, beating Vincent Richards and Berkley Bell, 6—3, 6—4, 12—10.

★ ★ ★

Harvard varsity crew beats Syracuse by 1½ lengths with Massachusetts Tech and Boston University trailing in Rowe Memorial Regatta on Charles River, Boston Harvard scores clean sweep of four races.

★ ★ ★

PHILADELPHIA—Pennsylvania opens 64th rowing season with half-length victory over Rutgers, rowing Henley distance in 6:06 2-5.

★ ★ ★

ANNAPOLIS — Columbia oarsmen take all three races of dual regatta against Navy, varsity winning by length and one quarter.

★ ★ ★

STRATFORD, Conn. — Princeton team retains intercollegiate skeet shooting title, breaking 240 of 250 targets.

★ ★ ★

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, wins women's singles in Land of the Sky tennis tournament, beating Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., 5—7, 6—2, 6—4; Archie Henderson, Chapel Hill, N. C., takes men's singles.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results April 28

International League

Baltimore 8-7, Toronto 3-1.
Jersey City 2-6, Buffalo 1-3 (First 12 innings).
Montreal 9-1, Syracuse 4-3.
Rochester 4-4, Newark 1-6.

American Association

Kansas City 8-7, Indianapolis 3-11.
Louisville 3-3, Milwaukee 2-5.
Minneapolis 16-2, Columbus 5-1.
St. Paul 14-2, Toledo 6-3.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 4-6, Seattle 2-0.
Sacramento 5-12, Hollywood 4-16.
Los Angeles 16-3, Portland 2-4.
Oakland 2-3, San Diego 1-4.

Texas League

All games postponed, rain.

Southern Association

Atlanta 5-7, Chattanooga 4-8.
Little Rock 11-5, New Orleans 3-3.
Nashville 7-11, Knoxville 4-11 (Second 7 inning tie, darkness).
Memphis 7, Birmingham 2.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 10-5, Scranton 8-5 (Second 6 inning tie, Sunday law).
Springfield 11-6, Hartford 1-5.
Elmira 2, Williamsport 0.
Binghamton 7, Albany 5.

Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29 (AP) —Pacific Coast League standings:

Team—	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	18	12	.600
San Diego	17	12	.586
Los Angeles	14	13	.519
Seattle	14	14	.500
Sacramento	14	16	.467
Hollywood	14	16	.467
Portland	12	16	.429
San Francisco	12	16	.429

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Dolph Camilli, Dodgers — Hit two-run homer in ninth inning to beat Giants 5-3.

Gee Walker, Senators—Singled George Case home with winning run in tenth inning against Yankees.

Jim Tabor, Red Sox—His home run in 12th inning decided 5-4 verdict over Athletics.

Ernie Lombardi, Reds—Hit home run and three singles in four times at bat to lead assault on Pirates.

Joe Sullivan, Bees — Seven-hit nearly airtight pitching against Phillies brought Boston first victory of season.

Hal Trosky, Indians—Homered with one on in tenth to beat Tigers 11-9.

Joe Medwick, Cardinals—Set off outburst of extra-base hitting with home run and two doubles against Cubs.

Walt Judnich, Browns — His homer with two on in second inning started St. Louis to 11-8 victory over White Sox.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 27

Illinois 17, Ohio State 6.
American International 16, W. P. I. 3.
Boston University 7, Vermont 4.
Williams 11, Mass. State 0.
St. Michael's 17, Middlebury 3.
Bates 6, Northeastern 3.
Harvard 11 Princeton 8.
Swarthmore 6, Hamilton 4.
Columbia 4, Manhattan 3.
Fordham 8, New York Univ. 1.
Providence College 8, R. I. State 0.
Tufts 8, Bowdoin 6.
Amherst 5, Springfield 2.
Brown 8, Wesleyan 5.
Carlton 4, Macalester 2.
Colgate 3, Syracuse 2.
Cornell 5 Dartmouth 4.
Dickinson 7, Ursinus 0.
Drew 26, Cathedral 6.
Drexel 3, P. M. C. 3.
Gettysburg 8, Bucknell 4.
Iowa 4, Wisconsin 3.
Lafayette 4, Rutgers 0.
Maryland 10, American U. 0.
Michigan Normal 8, Miami 6
Yale 3, Pennsylvania 2.
Wake Forest 6, Duke 1.
Wagner 9, Stevens Tech 8.
Virginia 14, V. M. I. 11.
Villanova 10 C. C. N. Y. 3.
Missouri 7, Nebraska 5. (first)
Missouri 8, Nebraska 2. (second)
Muhlenberg 11, Lehigh 10.
Northwestern 6, Notre Dame 3.
North Carolina 2, Navy 1.
Penn State 9, Army 3.
Pratt 6, Upsala 2.
Richmond U. 8, William and Mary 3.
Chicago 2, Purdue 1.
Davidson 13, The Citadel 7.
Indiana (Pa.) Teachers 7, Pittsburgh 6.
Johns Hopkins 7, Haverford 1.
Juniata 14 Susquehanna 12.
Moravian 9, Elizabethtown 4.
Temple 3, Delaware 1.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Result April 27

Harvard 1, M. I. T. 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	7	2	.778
Boston	6	3	.667
Detroit	5	4	.556
Washington	5	4	.556
St. Louis	4	5	.444
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
New York	3	5	.375
Chicago	2	7	.222

Results April 27

St. Louis 6, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 2.
Philadelphia 8, Boston 3.
Washington 3, New York 2.

Results April 28

Cleveland 11, Detroit 9 (10 innings).
Washington 3, New York 2 (10 innings).
St. Louis 11, Chicago 8.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 4. (12 innings).

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results April 27

R. I. State 85, Boston College 50.
Weslyan 72½, Tufts 62½.
Vermont 65, Union 61.
W. P. I 78, Trinity 48.
Bowdoin 103⅔, Bates 31⅓.
Middlebury 69½, Rensselaer Polytech 56⅓.
M. I. T. 88½, Colby 46½.
Army 96¾, Brown 29¼.
Knox 66, Cornell (Iowa) 65.
Macalester 78, Carlton 52.
Trenton Tchrs. 81½, Panzer 44½.
Western Reserve 69, Carnegie Tech 57.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	8	0	1.000
Cincinnati	5	2	.714
Pittsburgh	4	4	.500
New York	4	4	.500
Chicago	6	6	.500
St. Louis	3	6	.333
Philadelphia	2	5	.286
Boston	1	6	.143

Results April 27

Philadelphia 5, Boston 4.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 0.
Brooklyn 4, New York 1.

Results April 28

St. Louis 7, Chicago 5.
Brooklyn 5, New York 3.
Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 2.
Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.

American Association

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association:

Team	W	L	P.C.
Minneapolis	7	2	.778
Kansas City	6	4	.600
Indianapolis	5	4	.556
Louisville	4	5	.444
Milwaukee	4	5	.444
St. Paul	4	5	.444
Toledo	4	6	.400
Columbus	3	6	.333

International

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Official International League standings:

Club	W	L	P.C.
Jersey City	6	1	.857
Baltimore	8	2	.800
Newark	4	4	.500
Montreal	3	4	.429
Syracuse	3	4	.429
Rochester	4	6	.400
Toronto	2	5	.286
Buffalo	2	6	.250

College Sailing

By the Associated Press

Result April 27

Navy 96, Penn 49.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (three leaders in each league)

(Based on 20 times at bat)

Club, Player	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Wright, White Sox	9	36	5	16	.444
McCosky, Tigers	9	35	10	15	.429
Young, Giants	8	31	3	13	.419
Ross, Bees	7	25	6	10	.400
Foxx, Red Sox	9	30	9	12	.400
Padgett, Cardinals	8	26	3	11	.393

Home Runs

American League	National League
Judnich, Browns 3	Camilli, Dodgers 2
Foxx, Red Sox 3	Gilbert, Dodgers 2
Heath, Indians 3	Ott, Giants 2
	Goodman, Reds 2

Runs Batted In

American League	National League
Foxx, Red Sox 13	Lavagetto, Dodgers 11
Doerr, Red Sox 11	Nicholson, Cubs 11
Judnich, Browns 8	Camilli, Dodgers 9
Heath, Indians 8	J. Martin, Cards 8

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Results April 27

Amherst 9, Fordham 0.
Williams 6½, Bowdoin 2½.
Princeton 5, Yale 4.
Illinois 16, Notre Dame 11.
R. I. State 8½, Maine ½.
Gettysburg 7½, Dickinson 1½.
Iowa 12½, Carleton 8½.
Navy 9, Lafayette 0.
Wisconsin 16½, Northwestern 10½.

College Polo

By the Associated Press

Results April 27

Illinois 8, Iowa State 4.
Army 5, N. Y. U. 5.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results April 27

Loyola (Baltimore) 7, Wyomissing Poly 2.
W. P. I. 5, Assumption 2.
Yale 6, Virginia 3.
Maine 5, R. I. State 3.
Illinois 5, Michigan 4.
Williams 9, Bowdoin 0.
Miami (Fla.) 9, Harvard 0.
C. C. N. Y. 7, Manhattan 2.
Cornell 5, Navy 4.
Duke 9, Bucknell 0.
Geneva 7, Grove City 2.
Franklin and Marshall 5, Dickinson 4.
Lehigh 9, Johns Hopkins 0.
N. Y. U. 8, Fordham 1.
Northwestern 9, Iowa 0.
Princeton 7, Army 2.
Penn 8, Columbia 1.
Penn State 9, Pittsburgh 0.
Rutgers 6, Stevens 3.
Syracuse 6, Niagara 1.
Swarthmore 5, Lafayette 4.
Wisconsin 5, Minnesota 4.

College Rugby

By the Associated Press

Results April 27

Harvard 14, Yale 0.
Princeton 18, New York R. C. 8.
L. I. U. 9, Cornell 3.

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Camping leads to achievement

The Home Forum

Four Peace-Time Service Men

'IT'S ALL inclus." This was Tony, urging grapes and melons upon us at the conclusion of a bountiful dinner in a Milan hotel, mistaking our merely gastronomic reluctance for an economic problem.

Tony was second-in-command of the dining-room forces, dressed appropriately in broad-shouldered black, with the conventional pin-stripe trousers, no apron of course for him. His hair was curly brown, his eyes light blue, his face as round and innocent as a little boy's.

Remembering him, I think of olive-green soldier suits marching in small units up the hilly streets of Genoa—lads with jaunty feathers in their Alpine hats. Just practicing, they were, and not bearing themselves in a very soldierly manner. They looked as if their hearts were not in it.

Or one who halted us at Ventimiglia, trying to be formidable as we approached him from the French side of the border.

In the background are sloping, terraced-vineyards, groves of gray-green olive trees, figs and almonds ripening in the sun, all of nature's sweetest blandishments, a thousand insignia of peace. It is difficult to imagine Tony in martial uniform.

* * *

Or Jean, major-domo in Agay. How he laughed at and with our French! How he doubled up over the misnaming of the finger-bowls. How painstakingly he instructed us in the idioms of the South of France.

Tall and angular, a native of Provence, there was no Paris polish about Jean. Down here, in this less familiar part of the Côte d'Azure, in the informal atmosphere of a hotel that was pretty nearly a pension, a French rather than a tourist resort, overlooking the red rocks, the green fir trees, against the matchless Mediterranean blue of sky and sea, he was at home.

Never have I smelt balsam so strong and all-pervading. Never have I lived amid such vivid coloring, and, in spite of its intensity, felt such an aura of peace.

But what has that to do with Jean now? He was of the age—in Europe the hazardous age, of early manhood—the future all in front of him, not even a family yet.

* * *

"Yes, sir! Thank you, sir!" Tommy, neat in brass-buttoned blue, opening and closing the lift doors, in a small, old-fashioned London hostelry.

It annoyed us at the time. Thanking us for giving us service! And bowing too low and too obsequiously for our American tastes.

But now this little English Tommy is probably wearing a sterner livery of service, doing the meanest, the hardest work of the trenches, or waiting, just waiting, somewhere on the Maginot Line.

And we recall only his slightness, his fairness, his youth—that was not meant for war. And somehow his picture faintly merges with Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens, that brave little statue, freshly adorned with wristlets and chaplets of flowers, in memory of Barrie.

* * *

"Hello!" or 'Hi!" So Bob of Seattle, steward pro tem on the then Dollar Line *President Hayes*, New York bound from Genoa, always greeted us as we came to his table.

Bob was a husky chap, a truck driver out of work, who had signed on in San Francisco for a trip around the world, to fill the gap of unemployment with new experience.

We liked Bob. He was a nice, clean-cut boy, trim in his white steward's jacket. Independence bristled all over him, yet he was friendly as a kitten.

We don't want Bob to go to war—even for more new experience.

* * *

We don't want any of them to be at war.

Remembering them—the gentle, round-faced Tony, the robust, vigorous Bob, laughing Jean, and pale, subdued Tommy, as they were in the summer of 1937, when Europe, under a pleasant surface that smiled at tourists, was smoldering with the thought of war, the talk of war, the fear of war, but still clinging to the hope that war would not actually happen—they become symbols of a vast army of anonymous lads much like them.

Because of Tony and Bob and Tommy and Jean, each member of that army is equally, individually, important.

Because of four peace-time service men we met in passing, that vast army is one.

MARGARET LLOYD

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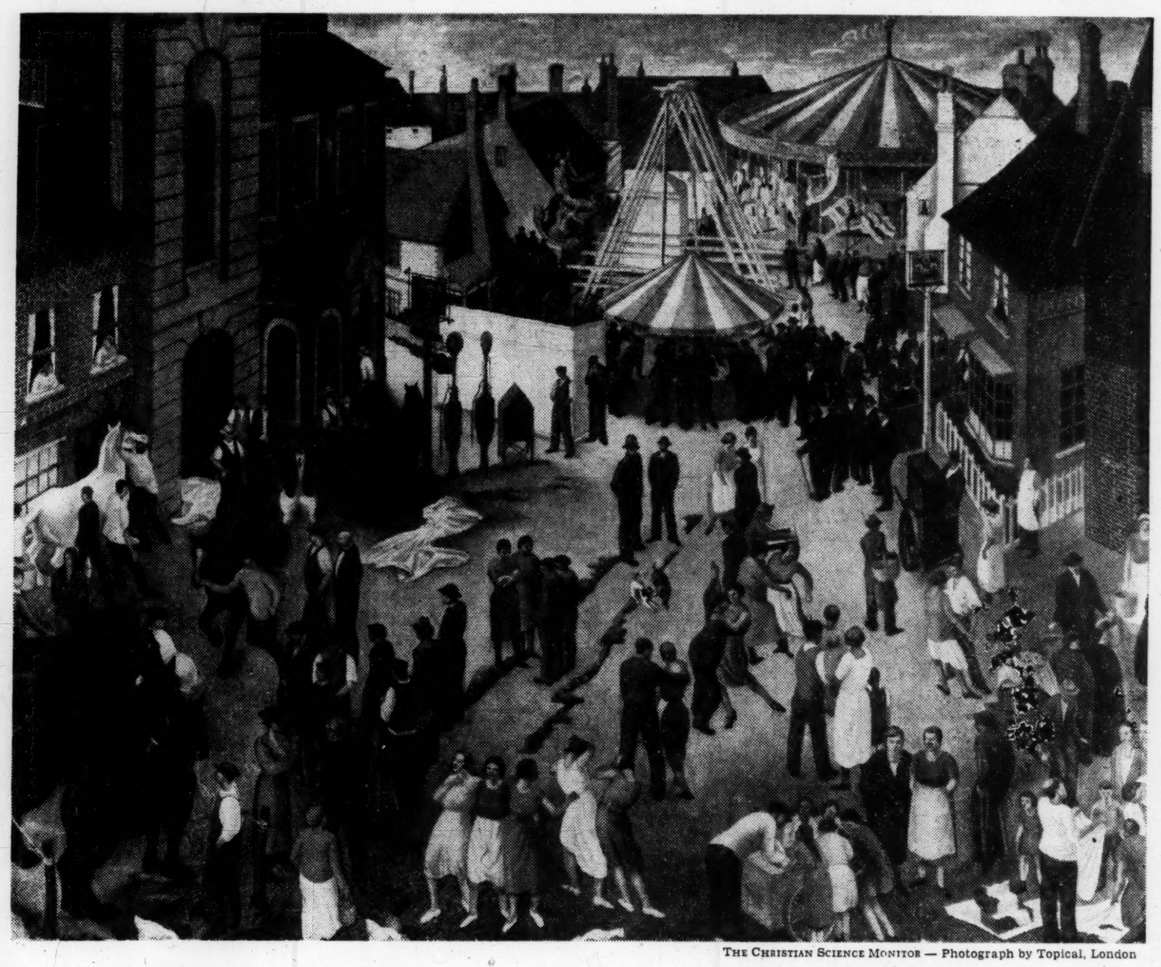

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Topical, London

"COUNTRY FAIR": *A Painting by Cosmo Clark, in the United Artists' Exhibition at Burlington House*

COSMO CLARK distinguished himself as a student at the Royal Academy Schools by winning a gold medal, and a traveling scholarship to Italy. His gifts as a draftsman were early recognized when Eric Kennington, the sculptor, honored him by including one of his drawings in the set of illustrations to Lawrence's "Revolt in the Desert."

Since the World War, Mr. Clark has had the wisdom to give part of his time to teaching in the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts. By his thrift and enterprise he bestowed upon himself something akin to another traveling scholarship, this time to the United States. In America, Mr. Clark was successful in securing commissions from private patrons to carry out paintings for mural decorations. Such work is really after his own heart, and he has been able to devote more of his time latterly to the execution of decorative paintings.

This picture, entitled "Country Fair," is approximately four feet in breadth. It is carried out in thin oil paint on a smooth canvas. The gay colors of the roundabouts, swings, and girls' frocks, tell against a mellow ground of ochers and dull reds. This scene might be any country fair at midday when the customary sale of livestock is still in progress, and the crowd has not yet fully entered into the spirit of jollification attendant upon these seasonal occasions. It is true that a barrel organ has incited a few couples to the dance. But it is usually at the end of the day when sunshine has given place to fairy lamps and arc lights, and the landworkers are free, that the noise of song and laughter, and the jostling of the crowd reaches its climax.

Among the vendors appearing on the scene is the cheap-jack who is practicing his powers of persuasion upon the passers-by to purchase "the best bargain in soft goods ever seen in the town." The ice-cream man is also there, surrounded by a cluster of bantering little girls. Perhaps one of the most amusing features of this picture is the pair of petrol pumps standing near the center of the scene like detached spectators from the modern world.

The composition, which is circular in plan, leads round clockwise by the row of horses on the left; from the rim on the left, over and round to the rim on the right, and down. A central point of focus is provided by the green, red, and yellow shaded skill-game stall in the upper middle of the scene.

Since it is a country fair, it is rather surprising that there are no trees to be seen. The fact that there are also no shadows, although it seems to be sunny, goes to show that Cosmo Clark is not attempting to represent a particular fair exactly as a camera would see it, but that he is intent upon producing a decorative piece with an all-over interest best suited to wall ornamentation.

In Great-Aunt Lancilla's Garden-Room

IN APPEARANCE great-aunt Lancilla was a very impressive old lady. In the days when everyone of her age wore long skirts she invariably wore skirts quite four inches off the ground, both during the day and in the evening. The colour she most affected was a certain soft cinnamon brown one rarely sees nowadays. Others wore bonnets, but summer and winter she wore wide-brimmed hats, almost devoid of trimming and tied under her chin with a large flat bow. She rarely wore jewellery, but instead enchanting strings of beads which she had acquired in various parts of the world, and that was quite a generation before Paris or Chelsea had even dreamt of beads. . . . Under her skirt and fastened like an apron she wore a Pocket. Only a capital letter can give an idea of the size and importance of this curious garment, which consisted of a whole array of flat, envelope-like receptacles, into which she slipped anything and everything she needed. A trowel and small hand-fork, for instance, disappeared easily into those capacious depths, to say nothing of such trifles as stale bread for the ducks, corn for the pigeons, etc. Most people would find it difficult to walk gracefully with trowels and such knocking their ankles, but these impedimenta never seemed to interfere with her quick, yet dignified movements. I never remember her carrying anything in her hands except flowers, fruit, or the candle lantern she took to light her way to church on winter evenings.

The process of furnishing her Pocket was usually done in the garden-room. Like most garden-rooms, that was a wholly delightful place. Comfortable, worn old chairs, a long table used for arranging flowers and countless other processes, a rocking chair which rocked to such a pitch that it was a joy for ever, a large desk containing many treasured recipes, and all those fascinating odds and ends which seem to collect themselves in old desks. . . .

And there was a store cupboard in the garden-room, which was an overflow from the store-room proper. That was a store cupboard! Apart from the home-candied rose-petals, violets, carnation-petals, cowslips, rosemary and borage flowers, the damson cheeses and so forth, to be found in every well-regulated store-room in those days, that cupboard contained triumphs of the culinary art not to be bought nowadays. Great-aunt Lancilla candied oranges whole, and when done they were like semi-transparent globes of orange gold. . . .

And do you know whortleberry jam and jelly? Whortleberries have many different names in Britain. Scotch folk call them blaeberries, and in Surrey we call them "hurts." They are, I fancy, the only fruit one cannot buy in London, and so far as I know whortleberry jelly and jam are also not to be bought. . . . And I remember also the bunches of white and red currants candied whole. These were very attractive, for they looked as though they were made of glass. They seemed very "superior" to the rose leaves, but the latter were sweet and the former very acid, in spite of their deceptive coating of sugar. Both rose and carnation petals were preserved by coating them on both sides with white of egg well beaten. It was a fascinating process, done with a tiny brush like a paint-brush. Then the petals were spread out on very large dishes, and castor sugar carefully and evenly shaken over them. Then they were turned over, and the other side was sugared. My great-aunt invariably dried these rose petals *in the sun*, and perhaps that is why they were so sweet. When dry they were beautifully crisp and put away in layers with paper between each layer in air-tight boxes. Primroses done like this look very pretty, for the flowers are done whole. And such syrups! Elder syrup, which was very pungent and luscious, clove carnation syrup (the best of all), mint syrup (quince juice strongly flavored with mint), and saffron syrup. — From "The Scented Garden," by ELEANOUR SINCLAIR ROHDE. (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

Green Symphony of Spring

NOW THAT IT is spring, we can observe the reawakening of nature in all her verdant beauty. The predominating color of the world is green, and green is especially the color of springtime. It surges in a tide over field and hedgerow and woodland, as buds swell to leafbreak; whilst, by river and streamside, the brown and withered sedges hang out fresh young banners.

In the green symphony of spring, there are many gradations of that color. Emerald green is the mist veiling the larch trees, and emerald green are many of the mosses; the poplar buds are yellow green, but the young elm foliage is blue-green, reminiscent of a summer sea. Tender and fresh is the green of beechen leaves, charming the green of apple foliage. By contrast, the dark leaves of holly and fir and pine assume a grave austerity.

Green is the heart of the snowdrop, the "pale-faced Monitor of Spring"; green the blades from which daffodils lift their golden trumpets to sound the earth's reveillé, and green is the sea, as well as the woods, when spring days fade into twilight.

There is no more gracious thing in all the world than the cool greenness of grass. A Gaelic poet has reminded us that the other name for grass is "Green-Peace," because, according to the story, when the world was created, the Son said: "Surely one thing yet lacks, my Father, soft greenness for the barren mountain, soft greenness for rocks and cliffs, soft greenness for stony places and the wilderness . . . " Whereupon God said: "Let thy tenderness be upon these things, my son, and thy peace be upon them, and let green grass be the color of peace and of home."

I. S. R.

They Recorded the Ephemeral

IT IS SOMETHING to think about, that, when the reading world of the latter 1800's was amusing itself making lists of the Best Hundred Books, these titles of books written in the eighteenth century appeared on list after list: Henry Fielding's *Tom Jones;* Boswell's *Johnson;* Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield;* Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations;* Franklin's *Autobiography;* Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* . . . Some, throwing open wider gates, or yielding to taste or fancy, have listed Fanny Burney's *Evelina,* Horace Walpole's *Letters,* Malthus's *Essay on Population,* and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's sparkling *Letters from the East,* as among the excellent, or the epoch-marking, productions. . . . Her letters are like the pleasant conversation of a welcome visitor; chatty, entertaining, full of strange tales. Lady Montagu and Fanny Burney, indeed, are two of a kind. Fanny had to write as birds have to sing. Her *Diary* is as full of bright pictures of people of her time as are Jane Welsh Carlyle's Letters, as are the *Letters of Mark Twain,* which Albert Bigelow Paine collected—though Mark Twain wrote too hurriedly, almost sketchily, as one deep in work or domestic affairs. The nearest modern parallel to Fanny Burney's *Diary* is that strange, kaleidoscopic book, *The Autobiography of Margot Asquith.* Fanny Burney is at her best in *Evelina,* which has a real Hogarthian directness, with its picturing of London in the 1770's, and all that strange life of Marylebone Gardens, Vauxhall, Punch's theater, lottery excitements, balls, concerts, air-balloons, and what not.

But, after all, both Lady Montagu and Fanny Burney deal with superficialities. They were dashers-off of things, recorders of the ephemeral; . . . There was a giant in their day; one who set himself a life's task, toiled at it prodigiously, finished it gloriously. His name was Edward Gibbon.— From "After the Great Companions," by CHARLES J. FINGER. (New York: Dutton.)

This Boston in Massachusetts

IT IS DIFFICULT to embrace what George Santayana, who was once himself a Bostonian, calls the "total vision" of any community in which the past and the present are so inseparably blended as in the city which arose on the site of Mr. Blackstone's garden. Boston's history has been essentially a record of paradoxes, of a search for religious freedom which ended in theological tyranny, of strife with the British crown while proudest of being a purely English settlement, of a redeeming liberalism inextricably blended with a proverbial conservatism, of a boasted Athens maintaining absurd reservations and pruderies. And the most notable of Boston's paradoxes is that while it is one of the most diversified cities on the face of the globe in point of social, economic, racial, religious and aesthetic interests, it has about it also a pervading homogeneity which baffles identification while apparent to every perceptive sense. . . .

It must be apparent to any sensitive person that Boston is at once a tranquil, homely, and in certain ways a gracious place. The swan boats that Robert Paget designed for the waters of the Public Garden when Martin Brimmer was Mayor are a symbol of it. The incessantly steaming tea-kettle above the sidewalk in Court Street, reminding of a more ingenious age of advertising, suggests it. There is a reflection of it in the white kid gloves of the Harvard youths in crew haircuts who dance at the ball at the Somerset. The arcade of shade trees along the Mall of Commonwealth Avenue is a reminder of it. These are mere random visual tokens, but they stand as an index of a temper of existence, as witness that the "good life" somehow is there. It may not be a gay city, but Boston is one of the substantially happy cities of the world. . . .

Probably there are more passageways of exaggerated narrowness in the city than even the small boys of the town know about. It is possible, of course, to go vast distances in New York's underground footways, but Dr. Holmes remarked that one could "bore one's way through Boston," and that is as true today as when horsecars ran down the center of Marlborough Street, stopping to deliver blueing at Mrs. Endicott's or, if it were Friday, to remind Mrs. Peabody of Symphony. . . .

Like London, Boston is at its best in June, as is appropriate to a climate where fogs and sleet and thaws make galoshes requisite sometimes into April. Then the town flowers into a "little season" characterized by Commencement at Harvard, the races at the Country Club, and a program of Pop concerts at Symphony.—From "Boston and the Boston Legend," by LUCIUS BEEBE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Keeping Man in Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WOMAN OVERHEARD two people talking about some position evidently desired by one of them, and as they separated this one said to the other, "Well, keep me in mind."

The listener was a Christian Scientist, and to her the word "Mind" meant divine Mind or God. And thus she thought about the parting words, "Keep me in mind," and realized that, in reality, this was exactly what was needed. In Acts (17:28) we read, "In him [God] we live, and move, and have our being." Therefore if, as Christian Science teaches, God is divine Mind, Spirit, Love, and Life, man must be safe, provided for, inspired, and protected.

If we were to keep each other always in Mind in a truly scientific sense, we should see each other as spiritual, eternally protected and surrounded with all good. If it is well thus to think of our friends, it is well thus to think also of ourselves. In fact, it is the first step toward obeying the injunction of Christ Jesus (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." The Christian Scientist knows that definite right thinking, or Christian Science treatment, for specific problems, solves those problems. Is it not clear then that right thinking about all phases of error will be helpful to the world at large?

Mind includes ideas. The creations of Mind are divinely mental. Man, therefore, having his being in divine Mind, is idea, spiritual, not a limited, destructible, material personality. On page 475 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we have a wonderful definition of man. It reads in part: "Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements. The Scriptures inform us that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Matter is not that likeness. The likeness of Spirit cannot be so unlike Spirit. Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science." If we are keeping our concept of man "spiritual and perfect," we are literally keeping man in Mind.

The writer of the first chapter of Genesis glimpsed the fact that the real man is Godlike, for the record states that God made man "in his own image" (Genesis 1:27). How much of the time are we thinking of ourselves as actually the likeness of Spirit, and thus are spiritual? How constantly are we realizing that we are in reality the perfect ideas of the perfect Father, thus keeping ourselves in Mind? And when we habitually think thus of ourselves and constantly try to live up to that high standard, how different will be our health, our lives, and our service to the world!

When we always try to see man as the perfect idea in Mind, as truly the image of God, and thus disregard the unlovely traits which mortals seem to manifest, but which are no part of the real man, how much easier will it be to love mankind! Then we shall stop asserting that this one is selfish, that one is stupid, and another one hateful. That kind of thinking keeps our concept of man in matter. To lift our thought from a corporeal mortal to the spiritual ideas and qualities which comprise immortal man, such as kindness, intelligence, health, opens up glorious possibilities. Thus striving, successfully, to keep our concepts of man and the universe above matter and in Mind, we shall bless others and ourselves.

The whole creation of a good and loving God must be good. Disease and sin are not good and are not therefore creations of God. The reflection of divine Love must be loving and kind, helpful and faithful. All the ideas of an illimitable and perfectly wise Mind must be unlimited, intelligent, surrounded by and manifesting perfection. Understanding man to be the reflection of Love, the idea of Mind, God-provided and God-maintained, brings spiritual understanding and unfailing courage, which will endure until all error is overcome, and one sees himself as a child of God, forever safe and supplied with all good, forever kept in Mind.

Monday in the Museum

The hushed halls, their austere gloom shattered by shafts of sunlight,
Maintain a dignified reserve, proud, self-contained.
Paintings—silent, secretive—arrayed in even pattern.
Somber, cool monotony here.

And outside noise.
The whine and clatter of thousands roused up from Sabbath quiet
Impatient in return to the maelstrom of the present.

Within, ages maintain their marble quiet,
Broken now by the patter of the guard's footsteps.

J. D. LAWRENCE

The Rare "Indian" Bible

ON APRIL 21, 1660, the Corporation in London . . . contracted with Marmaduke Johnson, a skilled master printer of London, to go to New England for a period of three years. He was to receive forty pounds per annum in addition to board, lodging, and washing. In announcing Johnson's departure, the Corporation requests "for his encouragement" that his name be mentioned in the imprint.

Marmaduke Johnson arrived in Boston in June, 1660, and immediately began working with Green on the Bible, which, by the way, was the first edition of the Scriptures in any language to be printed in the United States. . . .

This Indian Bible involved many typographical difficulties, and its execution was a great credit to the Cambridge printers. The volume was without doubt the most important production of the early press in the United States.

A copy of this Bible, which would today command a king's ransom, was purchased for Isaiah Thomas in 1791 for the large sum of seven dollars, the copy being now in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society.—From "The Book," by DOUGLAS C. MCMURTRIE. (New York: Covici Friede.)

Warning at Noon

Stock still in the glare of sun,
I and my shadow alone,
The shadow and earth were one
And of most substantial stone
And being at one with the earth
The shadow at once made known
If I looked like anyone's shadow
It had better be my own!

CHARLES MALAM

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1940

Watt a Watt a Watt is!

One little watt declared by Dr. Beese of Westinghouse as having power of one wee kitten.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

What's a watt is a question that brings interesting comparisons. We speak of watts, kilowatts and horsepower rather freely, but how many know, for example, that the strength of a very small kitten is about one watt, that a man's strength is about 150 watts or 1,000,000 "bee-power"?

Sound, too, has energy. According to Dr. N. C. Beese of Westinghouse, if we could cut out and set aside a cube of air on a noisy street and measure the sound energy it contained, we would find that a cube measuring five feet on each edge would contain only one watt of sound energy. Compare this with the same volume of highly-heated steam and water in a boiler which may contain many thousands of watts of potential energy in the form of heat.

Did you know that it takes 250 pounds of water flowing through the turbines at Niagara Falls to furnish enough power to toast one slice of bread? Yet the potential energy of one ounce of alpha particles, those subatomic projectiles given off by radium, is equal to the energy contained in 250 freight cars filled with small bore rifle bullets. Compared with nature's ability to transform matter in useful energy, our best efforts are very feeble.

* * *

A hint to New England apple growers by the Department of Agriculture's chief chemist suggests that surplus apples be peeled, cored, sliced, and frozen to make "green apple pies" a year-around feature for pie-bakers.

America's appetite for apple pie has been one of the greatest markets for the apple grower. Bakers would probably be able to sell even more apple pies, says H. C. Diehl of the Frozen Pack Experimental Laboratories, "if they could buy apples ready sliced and retaining the fresh tart flavor of fruit just off the tree. If apple slices have a quick bath in hot water before freezing the slices remain tender and do not discolor.

* * *

The story of a French Canadian farmer is told in Volume 1, Number 1 of Viewpoint, a new publication in pamphlet form by Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc., industrial chemists, to illustrate the importance of gaining knowledge through research. The farmer moved to Aroostook County, Maine, famed for its potatoes and during the winter he asked all his experienced neighbors how to raise this crop. They obliged with many hints and much advice on how and when to plant, what fertilizers and sprays to use, and when and how to cultivate. The next year this newcomer won the prize for the best potatoes in the county. He had done better than any of his advisors, says Viewpoint, because he had used their combined knowledge of potato culture.

Swampscott Rate Raised

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., April 29 (AP)—A tax rate of $27.40 for 1940 was announced today by the Board of Assessors. The 1939 rate was $26.

How Rents Are Cut by New Devices

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Housing Project at Charlestown

Upper left: John M. Gray, Jr., explains that this metal lath, which is mounted on a metal framework, is plastered on both sides to form the walls inside the apartments. The completed wall is about two inches thick and hard as a concrete slab. In a large building it saves much floor space. The slabs are not sound-proof, but the walls between apartments are built of cement-cinder blocks several inches thick. These, of course, are sound-proof and of great structural strength.

Upper right: A workman at Charlestown shows the irregular surface where the lath has been plastered on one side. This is the beginning of the first coat, which forms the base of the wall. A second coat, also on both sides, thickens the slab to two inches, and leaves it smooth. A third, thin coat, finishes it.

Lower: There is one incinerator at every other building. The chute is on the ground level, outside. There are no chutes in the halls inside. These are important economies. Marion Carney of Charlestown points out the unfinished opening at one of the buildings under construction at Charlestown.

Milk Price Drops By Order on May 1

The retail price of milk in the Greater Boston, Lowell, and Lawrence marketing areas will drop one cent a quart on May 1, under an order adopted by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board following last week's public hearing. At retail stores the price will be 12 cents a quart, while the delivery price will be one cent higher.

House Set To Capture Best Sun

Here comes the sun—but does it shine in the room you want it to at the time of day in the month of the year?

For example, do you like the sun in the kitchen when you do the dishes? Do you dislike it pouring on the keys when you are practicing at the piano?

Whatever your problem is concerning the sun, a new "sun machine," exhibited at Massachusetts Institute of Technology will give you the answer.

The purpose of the machine is to permit architects and houseowners to simulate sunshine conditions in model houses for various times of day and different seasons of the year. Thus actual homes may be placed in positions to suit the tastes of the owners. They may have the sun when they want the sun in the room they want it in.

The gadget consists of a tiny round table-top, supported by a stand which has three gears for adjusting the table-top into required position with respect to the "sun," which, for experimental purposes, is a regulation spotlight.

On the table-top are placed the model buildings which can be wiggled into proper position when the sunlight conditions sought are attained by manipulation of the gears.

Sun Eclipsed By Artificial Moon at Will

New Harvard coronagraph soon to be set up at its new station high up in the Rocky Mountains.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

HARVARD, Mass., April 29—A telescope capable of photographing an eclipse of the sun in broad daylight with all that this means to astronomers, and a new station for Harvard Observatory in the Rocky Mountains, were announced here at Oak Ridge today.

Dr. Donald H. Menzel, Harvard professor of astronomy and leader of the joint Harvard-Massachusetts Institute of Technology eclipse expedition to Soviet Russia in 1936, completed three years' experimental work to produce the only "coronagraph" in the Western Hemisphere. It will be moved this summer from Harvard's Oak Ridge Station to form the nucleus of equipment for the projected station at Fremont Pass, near Climax, Colorado, some two miles above sea level.

The sun's corona, that faint band or halo of light surrounding the sun, known until recently only from observations made during total eclipses of the sun, can now be seen in this hemisphere at any time during the day by means of a telescope within which is mounted an artificial moon, a disc that covers the surface of the sun. This halts the direct rays of the sun. Sky glare, sunlight that is reflected by dust and tiny atmospheric particles, can also be largely eliminated.

Daily Studies

Day to day studies of the corona will have an immediate practical importance in the forecasting of such widespread electrical storms as that which disrupted the world's communication services on Easter Sunday, Professor Menzel explained. He will have charge of setting up the new Harvard Station, which will spread Harvard's astronomy department to still another remote corner of the globe. Including headquarters at Cambridge, there are four divisions, the other three being at Harvard, Mass.; Bloemfontein, South Africa; and now a new one at Climax, Colorado, on property of the Climax Molybdenum Company.

Coronagraph studies of such solar activities as sun-spots, solar prominences and the corona, promise to lead to greater knowledge of physical conditions on the sun and the relationships between earth and its all-important star neighbor.

"Until the recent invention of the coronagraph by the French astronomer, Dr. Bernard Lyot, astronomers were able to observe the solar corona only during total eclipses," said Dr. Menzel. "At that time the moon cuts off the intense light of the sun ball.

"The corona is a gaseous envelope surrounding the sun. Some of its streamers extend many solar diameters into space and an occasional wisp brushes the earth to cause a magnetic storm.

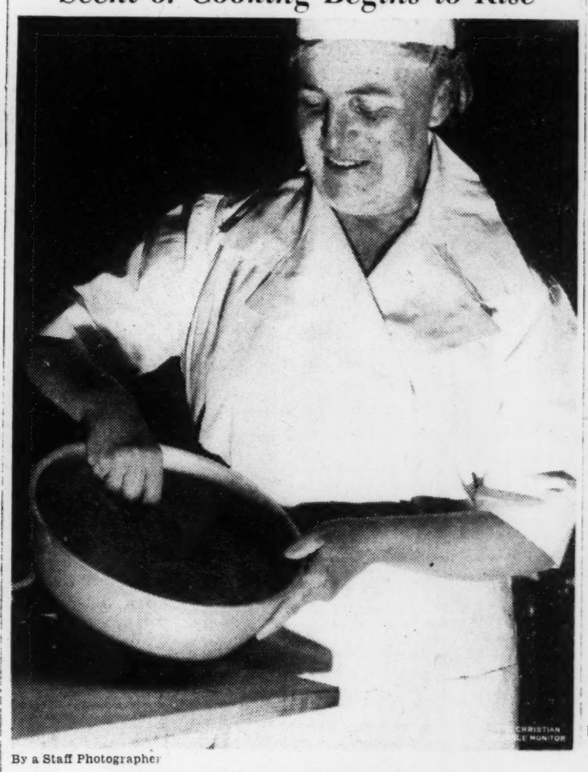
Blotted Out

The corona is only about one-millionth as bright as the sun. Under ordinary circumstances, it is completely blotted out by the brilliant sky illumination near the edge of the sun.

Before selecting the location at Fremont Pass, Dr. Menzel spent several weeks investigating various sites in the Rocky Mountains. Altogether it has taken nearly three years to construct Harvard's coronagraph, basically the same as the instrument Dr. Lyot constructed on the Pic du Midi, high up in the Pyrenees Mountains of France.

It is a special type of telescope in which the utmost cast is exercised to eliminate from the glass lenses, even the smallest imperfections or dust particles, any of which would be sufficient to scatter light and obscure the faint corona. A special feature of the Harvard instrument is the treatment of the lenses with the invisible-glass technique developed at Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Dr. C. H. Cartwright. This cuts down reflections and scattered light in the instrument still more.

Scent of Cooking Begins to Rise



By a Staff Photographer

Making Ready for Hungry Time

Mrs. Sadie Plunkett, WPA worker, prepares lunch for 100 pupils at John A. Andrews School

Hot Lunch Project Started In Boston Schools by WPA

Over 100 free lunches were provided today at the John A. Andrews School, as a WPA food project was launched in Boston. Already 46 lunch projects are in operation in schools of the State, taking care of 5,500 children daily and employing WPA workers. Of the 1,100 children in the John A. Andrews district, those served were selected by the Health Department as most likely to benefit by the experiment in better nourishment; and signed approval of parents was obtained for the participation of the children in the plan. Formerly they went home for their lunches.

The menu consisted of grapefruit juice, goldenrod eggs, mashed potato, celery, green peas, whole wheat muffins, peaches and milk. Each pupil is checked before and after every lunch for general condition, and a careful record is kept of his improvement under the nourishment program. Thomas L. Mea, Master of the John A. Andrews district, denied, however, that this section is one of the most under-nourished in the City, as has been reported. He declared that it is not so, and that on the whole, children in the area are very well fed.

Employed in the kitchen are seven women, including a cook and supervisor. The women were WPA workers formerly engaged on sewing projects, but transferred to this unit because they have had experience in cooking. Lunches will be served in a downstairs room used by the practical arts sixth grade cooking class for its afternoon classes. The only equipment which had to be added was a stove, six tables and the necessary dishes.

Preparations have been under way for two weeks to make the quarters ready. Food is furnished from the WPA Surplus Commodities Division, and the experiment, if successful, may be extended to other school districts in the City.

Governor Has Hopes for Bill On Fish Processing in Canada

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today expressed the hope that Congress will adopt legislation barring duty-free importation of fish processed in a Newfoundland plant.

Informed that such legislation is expected to be reported favorably by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the Governor said, "I trust that Congressmen McCormack will be successful in his efforts to cure this situation, either by legislation or by a change in the ruling."

The United States Treasury in a ruling re-defined the term "American fishery" so as to permit General Seafood Corporation to process fish in a proposed Newfoundland plant and import the fish here duty free.

Governor Saltonstall was one of the New England leaders to protest against the ruling and asked the Massachusetts Congressional delegation to oppose the change on the ground that it would result in unemployment for thousands of Massachusetts citizens in the fishing industry.

When the Treasury refused to change its ruling, Representative John W. McCormack (D), of Massachusetts, joined with Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R), of Maine, and Representative James C. Oliver (R), of Maine, in sponsoring a bill under which an American fishery entitled to bring it products in duty free is one that does not operate a shore station on the treaty coast of Newfoundland with foreign labor.

G. O. P. Slate Unpledged In Rhode Island

Vanderbilt forces win in effort to block insurgent drive to indorse Dewey.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29 (AP)—Rhode Island Republicans today picked an unpledged delegation-at-large to the G. O. P. National Convention after supporters of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, maintaining a tight control over the State Convention, crushed an attempt to line up delegates for Thomas E. Dewey.

Leaders of an insurgent group abandoned a planned attempt to push through a delegation pledged to the New York District Attorney after losing out in a fight to override the Republican State Organization and pick its own permanent chairman.

Without a dissenting voice being raised, the convention then elected a four-member delegation-at-large which was selected by the G. O. P. State Organization and backed by Governor Vanderbilt.

Delegates Named

Less than an hour later, the convention wound up its business by electing without opposition four district delegates to the national convention.

They were: First district: Henry P. Fletcher, of Newport; former chairman of the Republican National Committee; and State Representative Marion F. Yartman, of Providence. Second District: Austin T. Levy, of Burrilville, and Thomas J. Paolino, of Providence.

Members picked for the delegation-at-large were: Percy Hathaway of South Kingston, Henry D. Sharpe, Miss M. Louise San Souci and Claude R. Branch, all of Providence.

The convention adopted unanimously a resolution instructing its delegates to present the names of Colonel G. Edward Buxton and Mrs. Paul Fitzsimons as members of the Republican National Committee for Rhode Island.

On a roll call vote of 170 to 113, displaying Governor Vanderbilt's control over the session, the Convention elected Herbert M. Sherwood as permenent Chairman over former Attorney General Charles P. Sisson, spokesman for the Dewey group.

This setback for the supporters of the New York District Attorney gave further strength to pre-convention reports that the Dewey leaders might shift their strategy, which originally was aimed at a completely pledged delegation.

Harmony Plea

After the Sherwood-Sisson test vote, the convention then made its choice unanimous. Mr. Sherwood had been chosen for the Chairmanship by the Republican State organization with the backing of Governor Vanderbilt.

The action followed a plea by Mr. Levy, Rhode Island manufacturer, for preservation of convention harmony and welding of a split which had opened in Republican ranks.

Mr. Levy said that he saw "no fundamental differences warranting a serious disagreement," and added that it was "unfortunate that sentiment for Dewey is being used against Vanderbilt."

As far as he was concerned, Mr. Levy said, he would support Mr. Dewey at Philadelphia unless other considerations developed before the convention.

Thomas A. Jenks, a member of the insurgent group, maintained that the sole issue was "whether the people of Rhode Island are going to be told what they must do by the organization."

Suit Over Cambridge Budget

A further step toward the unraveling of Cambridge's budget and tax muddle was taken this morning when, after a conference between City Solicitor Richard C. Evarts and Stoughton Bell, Chairman of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association, the latter decided to bring suit in behalf of 10 taxpayers of Cambridge to prevent the operation of the 1940 budget which, if used, would boost the Cambridge tax rate $7.

Mr. Bell's decision followed Mr. Evarts' action in notifying City Clerk Frederick H. Burke this morning to confirm the 1940 budget immediately. The Cambridge Taxpayers Association will now seek a restraining order.

The budget figure has already been rejected by the City Council, which refused Mayor John W. Lyons' request for reconsideration. The Mayor has insisted that the budget must be operative at once in order to avoid payless paydays for city employees.

Apollo Club to Lend Aid to Finnish Relief

Boston's most enthusiastic gleemen are not carefree collegians harmonizing in college halls but a well-seasoned group of 55 business and professional men for whom music is a hobby and a means of providing recreation for themselves and for others.

This chorus is the "new generation" of the Apollo Club of Boston, one of the oldest singing societies in this section and parent organization of similar amateur musical clubs throughout the country.

Tomorrow night, after completing their daily chores as realtors, actuaries, lawyers, choir-singers or salesmen, members will rush home to get into formal dress for the club's 318th concert. Under the baton of Dr. Thompson Stone, they will sing a predominantly Finnish program.

Finnish Relief

The club will donate the entire proceeds of the concert to the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., State division of the national organization headed by former President Hoover, for the relief and rehabilitation of the war-harried people of Finland.

Guest soloist will be Finnish-American soprano, Miss Alli Ronka of New York, who will sing the traditional folk songs of Finland, the music of Sibelius and the romantic airs of Debussy.

An outgrowth of the Chickering Club, an organization of 12 male singers who gave private concerts just after the Civil War, the Apollo Club was founded in 1871 for the purpose of cultivating a refined taste in the practice and performance of male choral work.

Pride and Tradition

Oldest active member today is Horace J. Phipps, Clerk and Secretary for the past 38 years and a singer with the society for 53 years. Another enthusiastic long-time member is the club's perennial President, Courtenay Guild, who has headed the society since 1904.

Membership is a matter of family pride and tradition. At Tuesday night rehearsals at the club headquarters in the Young Men's Christian Union, father and son, uncle and nephew raise their voices together in song, then perhaps go into the club recreation room for the friendly rivalry provided by billiards and pool.

Pictures: Page 14.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 40's; showers during late Tuesday night; gentle to moderate northerly and northwesterly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly warmer in northwest portion tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by showers in the north portion at night and in northwest portion late Tuesday afternoon or night.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

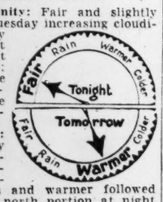
Connecticut and New Hampshire: Fair, slightly warmer in the interior tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by showers at night.

Maine: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness followed by showers Tuesday night; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday cloudy followed by showers in afternoon or at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north, shifting to northwest winds over north portion and moderate north winds tonight becoming variable on Tuesday over south portion; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period April 29 to May 4, 1940, Inclusive—For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair at the beginning of the week, showers during the middle and fair at the end of the week. Slowly rising temperature, followed by cooler at the end of the week.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	56	New Orleans	69	80
Chicago	58	73	New York	49	63
Denver	42	53	Norfolk	53	60
Helena	39	55	Philadelphia	50	67
Kansas City	60	70	St. Louis	64	80
Los Angeles	53	69	San Francisco	53	60
Miami	67	76	Washington	50	65
Minneapolis	58	77			

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T. April 29.
B—Maximum, April 28.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:21 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Tuesday, 5:40 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
... all vehicles by 8:11 p. m. Monday

'Maid of Cotton' Arrives in Boston

The "land of cotton" has an emissary in Boston today, an attractive débutante from Memphis, Tennessee, here as a part of her 90-day flying tour of the United States, introducing new cotton fashions to the women of America.

Styled "Maid of Cotton," Miss Mary Nell Porter has covered 4,000 of her planned total of 15,000 miles visiting 30 of the Country's principal cities. Her trip is being sponsored by the National Cotton Council and the Cotton Exchanges of Memphis, New York, and New Orleans. Both Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin are being invited by Miss Porter to the Memphis Cotton Carnival, May 14-18, at which she will be official hostess.

A peek at Miss Porter's all-cotton wardrobe is like a pre-vue of summer. There are more than 200 dresses valued at something like $1,500, designed for her by Mary Lewis of New York. The cottons are noncrushable, coming out of their suitcases fresh and unrumpled. They've passed tests for durability, too, and they won't shrink or fade, either.

Miss Porter wore a gray cotton poplin suit gored in front, starched white chambray blouse with revers, sheer cotton stockings, and navy cotton gabardine pumps. Biggest surprise among the garments displayed is a suit of blue denim, commonly associated only with overalls and men's work shirts and pants. Blue denim is even coming into favor for evening wear, and sheer seersuckers are an innovation this year, Miss Porter said.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Mary Nell Porter

This emissary of the National Cotton Council from Memphis, Tenn., is in Boston on a good-will tour of the United States. She is shown here in a blue-and-white muslin Hawaiian print evening dress, pulling on a pair of white cotton evening gloves.

Mock Air Raid Halted

LYNN, Mass., April 29 (AP)—Antiaircraft forces of Battery C, 211th Coast Artillery, using their new $35,000 height finders and sighting scopes costing $100,000 each, squelched a mock air raid over the city's industrial district yesterday while thousands of motorists looked on. The Battery's guns "brought down" a bombing plane in its make-believe attack on huge industrial plants, and chased off a convoy of pursuit planes.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—Spencer Tracy and Robert Young in "Northwest Passage." 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. Also "Private Detective," with Dick Foran. 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—"Young as You Feel," with the Jones Family. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Also "Of Mice and Men," starring Burgess Meredith and Betty Field. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35.

Exeter—"Louise," with Grace Moore. 3:40, 6:55, 9:45. Also "The House of the Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay and George Sanders. 2:10, 5:10, 8:20.

Fenway—"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda. 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 1:05, 4:35 8.

Fine Arts—"The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," Italian prize film, starring Gigli and Gaby Morlay. 1:10, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "March of Time." 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25.

Metropolitan—"My Son, My Son!" with Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne and Lewis Hayward. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. Also "On Their Own," with the Jones Family. 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4, 7:50, 10:20. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6:45, 9.

Paramount—"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:25, 9. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:55.

R. K. O. Boston—"Framed," starring Frank Albestson and Constance Moore. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Laughing at Life," with Victor McLaglen. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:30, 8:55.

South Station Theater—"March of Time," "Isle of Columbus—Haiti," John Nesbitt's Passing Parade—"Mark Carleton," "Fashions for Play Hours," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:05.

State—"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 9.

Telepix—March of Time—American Youth: The Northwest Mounted Police; Stockholm, Sweden, tour; "Farewell Vienna," and other shorts. Continuous.

Tremont—"Four Wives," with the Lane Sisters. Also "Another Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Suicide Legion." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30 8:25.

University—Spencer Tracy in "Northwest Passage." 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Uptown—"The House of the Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4:45, 8:35. Also "I Take This Woman." 2:30, 6:20, 10:10.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Symphony Hall—Final concert this season in the Monday series of Boston Symphony Concerts. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Concert by the Longy School Chamber Orchestra. Erwin Bodky, conductor. Soloists: Rose Walter, soprano; Raphael Silverman, violin; Verne Q. Powell, flute; Virginia Payton Bacon, cello; Wilder Schmaltz, oboe, and Erwin Bodky, harpsichord. 8:30.

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Recital by Hazel Hallet, pianist. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Illustrated lecture on "Thomas Hardy's Musical Heritage," by Miss Elna Sherman. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Final Tuesday afternoon concert in the series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

Museum of Fine Arts—Guidance tour on Picasso by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by Mr. Frederick Wing, bass; Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Maine Administrative Code Under Fire in Runnells Case

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 29—Adopted after it received the approval of Maine voters in a referendum, the Administrative Code, under which this State's Government has operated since Jan. 1, 1932, may again become an issue in Maine. It is understood that as a result of the disclosures in the case of William S. Runnells, who resigned as State Controller, several amendments to the code as approved during the administration of Gov. William Tudor Gardiner will be proposed. Opponents of the code bill, who fought its acceptance are said to be considering a campaign advocating its repeal.

Meanwhile, as outside auditors tracing back through the maze of checks and financial transactions since 1932 report the shortages in State funds of more than $135,000, proponents of the Code are prepared to defend the Code as an instrument of government. It is not the fault of the Code if certain officials were lax, if balances were not reconciled, and one official blandly permitted to increase his powers far beyond the original intent of the law, they contend.

Needs Are Cited

It is apparent under the Administrative Code, which reorganized and consolidated the many Departments of the State Government into four administrative departments, that each person under the set-up who was to handle funds should be bonded. Section 5 of Article I of the Code provides that "Each Department head or any subordinate officer under the same who may be required to handle moneys shall give bond executed by a surety company authorized to do business within the State in such sum as shall be fixed by the Governor and Council and shall be deemed adequate by the State Auditor to safeguard the State's funds."

Mr. Runnells, the resigned State Controller who faces a charge of embezzlement and from whom the State now is seeking to recover large sums of money, was not bonded. This disclosure, in view of the fact that it has been shown he obviously handled thousands of dollars, has created a considerable stir. But a perusal of the Administrative Code shows that the State Controller was not supposed to handle cash and that he apparently did so without official knowledge.

What Code Provides

Article II of the Code explains the organization of the Department of Finance and its division into three bureaus—Accounts and Control, the head of which is the State Controller; Bureau of Purchases, the head of which is the State Purchasing Agent; Bureau of Taxation, the head of which is the State Tax Assessor. Section 10 of the same article definitely defines the duties and powers of the Bureau of Accounts and Control which Mr. Runnells, as State Controller, headed. In none of the 10 duties ascribed to this Department or to the Controller is there a provision that he should himself handle any money. The maintenance of a system of accounts, auditing, approval of bills, monthly financial reports, supervision, approval of all contracts, monthly reports on appropriations, allotments, encumbrances, and authorized payments to the Governor, to the State Auditor and to the head of the Department or agency directly concerned, in main are the prescribed duties of the Controller and the bureau he heads.

Examination of the Code reveals that there is a definite provision for departmental collections in Section 15. It provides that every department or agency of the State collecting or receiving any money from any source belonging to the State shall immediately turn it over to the State Treasury without deductions of any sort.

C. of C. Meeting Put Day Later

The Boston Chamber of Commerce announced today that the date for its annual meeting has been changed from May 21 to May 22 in order to combine the meeting with the National Maritime Day luncheon.

The Maritime Committee voted at its last meeting to merge the luncheon with the Chamber of Commerce activity. The luncheon has been planned as a testimonial to Capt. George E. Easton, who for about 30 years was Superintendent of Lighthouses in this district and who has recently been retired.

The Chamber will elect a new Board of Directors at the annual meeting, seven to serve five years and one for two years.

Commissioner Named

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 29 (AP)—The Vermont Board of Education announced tonight the appointment of Ralph E. Noble, former State Director of Secondary and Vocational Education, as Commissioner of Education. He succeeds Dr. Francis E. Bailey.

Rehearsing for Its Concert in Jordan Hall

Malden Light Threatens To Recall Offer

A threat that the Malden Electric Company will withdraw an offer of a $100,000 reduction in electric light rates if the State Public Utilities Commission orders a rate case, was voiced today by Damon Hall, attorney for the company, before the Commission.

Mr. Hall explained that the starting of the rate case would take months of time and necessitate considerable expense. "Therefore, he added, "the Company would not grant the reduction then consent to a rate case. The Company," he continued, "is willing to rest its case if the Public Utilities Commission orders a reduction to which the Company had agreed. These rates could be put into effect by June 1," he said.

At that point in the hearing Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Commission, explained that a petition for a rate investigation had been filed by 20 Medford residents. This petition calls for an investigation of rates and charges, with public hearings. All factors concerning electric rates would be investigated including management, cost of purchase power, earnings, and dividends.

Egan

The Apollo Club of Boston

Upper—Listening to the direction of Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor, from left to right, are Fred F. Savage, an actuary and treasurer of the club; Otis Drayton, businessman and Vice-President; Robert L. Gerling, a singer and Chairman of the Voice Committee; Horace J. Phipps, Secretary for 38 years and a singer with the club for 53 years; Courtenay Guild, President since 1904; Dean W. Hanscom, Chairman of the Music Committee; Kenneth McKay, Nathan Hartford, Jr., and McAllister Wallace. Lower—Courtenay Guild, left, and Horace J. Phipps, who has been Secretary for 38 years and a singer with the organization for 53 years. Both will raise their voices in song with other members at the club's concert Tuesday night in Jordan Hall.

Huntington Avenue Dust To End Soon

Residents of Huntington Avenue will not have to endure for long the dust clouds these sunny spring days have raised along the torn-up thoroughfare, Transit Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan declared today. Surfacing of the street with a bituminous paving material will begin this week.

City workmen today were grading the surface preparatory to applying this temporary paving material, which will cover the area from Stuart Street to Massachusetts Avenue, where the crews are still working on the new subway and underpass. Bids for the surfacing were received last week. Until now, it has been impossible to lay the paving because of cold weather and rain, Colonel Sullivan explained.

The bituminous surfacing, a semi-permanent material, will be left until the subway is completed and the streetcar tracks removed. Then a concrete base will be laid for the new thoroughfare and covered with new asphalt surfacing.

Colonel Sullivan's announcement followed an appeal to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin by Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase of the Back Bay. Mr. Chase asked Mayor Tobin to personally visit the area with a view to eliminating the dust.

License Phase to Beano Order

Making a new effort in his campaign for a thorough investigation of Beano operations in Boston, Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase today prepared a new order asking a Finance Commission probe, for introduction into the City Council.

Councilor Chase will ask the Commission to investigate "the administration of the licensing of Beano games," and "the enforcement of the terms and conditions of licenses" granted by the City. The language is taken from a recent ruling of the then Corporation Counsel, Henry Parkman, Jr., defining the exact extent of the Finance Commission's powers to investigate the Beano situation.

The Council last week rejected Mr. Chase's order asking "a complete investigation of all Beano games in Boston" by the Finance Commission, on the ground that Mr, Parkman's opinion ruled this illegal and limited the Commission's authority to an investigation of the City's licensing and enforcement activities.

Challenging his opponents, Mr. Chase declared: "The Council seemed to feel the phraseology of my order last week was too broad. I don't agree with them. Mr. Parkman clearly stated the Finance Commission can use its own discretion as to how far into the actual operation of Beano games it shall go. His language is as broad as mine.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mention pearls in the presence of practically any woman . . . and she just naturally pricks up her ears, and is all attention. Because they have always been synonymous with the finer things in life. That's why we feel that you'll be interested to know (if you haven't already found out for yourself!) that Jordan Marsh Company has an exclusive with Técla cultured pearls.

These beautiful deep sea gems have been made up into necklaces of almost any length, beginning with 16 inches, if we remember correctly, pins, and rings. Personally we think there is nothing lovelier than a pearl ring . . . and these Téclas with their unique workmanship in setting, are indeed breathtaking. And even though you aren't exactly a connoisseur, you can surely notice the extreme beauty of sheen, color, and matching that always goes with Técla pearls. To be sure, this is by no means an accident; rather, it's the work of experts. (And we don't exactly mean the oyster, either.) For we're told that these cultured pearls have such a high standard that the chances are that only one pearl in every thousand taken from oysters is even worthy of the Técla name! Which ought to give you some idea as to just how discriminating they are.

We suggest that you take a look at them sometime when you're in Jordan's . . . you never know when some member of the family may cast a fond look in your direction and suggest that there's still the unfinished business of those pearls he promised you way back when you were married! And as a suggestion for a gift for your daughter who may be graduating this June, or coming out, or getting to be eighteen . . . pearls are such a satisfactory answer. You can get them from $20 way on up to $5,000. And if, after viewing, you decide to pay even a little more than you planned to, because of the difference, there is always the clever little budget payment plan, you know. Incidentally, for the benefit of the men who may still think that one must necessarily be all dressed up and at nothing less than the opera in order to wear real pearls; such is not the case. For many and many a smart Brooks sweater is nowadays relieved at the neckline with a strand of real pearls. Inquire, and you'll find that that smart girl knows they're Téclas, and that they're something in which to take great pride!

Dry Cleaning The Expert Way

The next time your husband puts his arm in his coat sleeve, and starts bleating about "what's the dry cleaner done to this suit now?" . . . suppose you very calmly tell him about the particular way in which Bailey's (Cleansers and Dyers) go about the business of cleansing a man's suit. We mention "men," but there's no reason why you should thing they limit their business to them; for they don't. It's simply that when men are particular about their clothes, they won't accept anything less than the best (well, at least not without a demonstration) and it's just for these men that Bailey's see that all pockets are pressed so that they're not sagging, and that the flaps are pressed without leaving their mark on the pocket. To say nothing of the fact that they mold the lapels, crease or roll the sleeves, as the man designates, and see that the suit goes back in correct shape. For that matter when you send a suit merely to be pressed, they also make a great to-do about it. For only 50 cents, too. By this we mean that they actually do brush out inner seams, and the pockets and the cuffs. And each part is hand pressed, too. All of which helps to keep your husband's suits in that impeccable condition that he appreciates so much. At the same time we might remind you that they'll waterproof raincoats that need it, dye practically anything you want dyed to any color you yearn for, and store your mink or muskrat. Storage is 3 per cent of your own valuation. And a $3 minimum. The phone number for quick service is Middlesex 4561.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Engineer Theme: Greater Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—This city, which owes so much to the enterprise and vision of mechanical engineers in its establishment as the "city of diversified industries," will be host to more than 800 engineers and executives from all parts of the United States and Canada at the spring meeting of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, to be held at the Hotel Bancroft, May 1-3.

"Greater service to industry and the public" has been selected as the theme for the meeting, which is being held under the sponsorship of the Society's Worcester Section, one of the 71 sections of the A. S. M. E. located in the several industrial areas of America. The meeting will also be an occasion for celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Worcester Section and the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the parent Society.

The main feature of the program will be the presentation of 27 technical papers at four groups of simultaneous technical sessions, numbering 14 in all.

B. U. Scholarships In Business Line

Forty-five scholarships for freshmen entering the Boston University College of Business Administration will be available next autumn by the terms of a $25,000 scholarship grant by the Charles Hayden Foundation, it is announced by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University. The money will be available only to students entering from Boston and Metropolitan Boston high schools.

The rest of the grant, about two-thirds of the total amount, will be used to establish a Charles Hayden Memorial Scholarship Fund in the College. From this fund, in future years, Hayden students may obtain loans, at 2 per cent a year interest, to be repaid after graduation at the rate of $50 each six months.

You and the carpenter should get together

There are so many things about a place that seem to want to be done in the spring—and done by a carpenter.

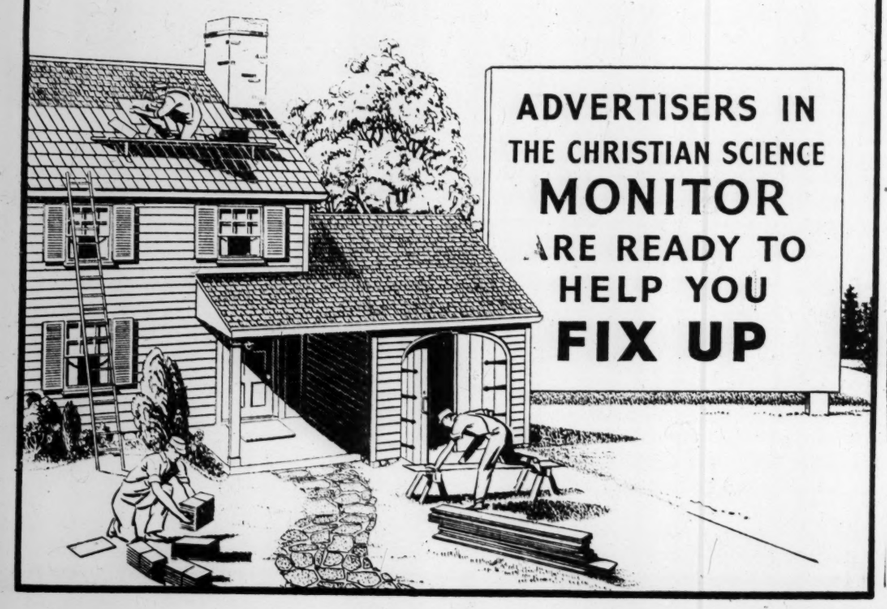
Maybe your winter experience suggests weather-stripping, the finishing of another room in the attic, or making the cellar into a playroom.

Perhaps last year you determined not to go through another summer with just that dinky porch, or without doors to dustproof your pantry shelves. Now is the time to have that work done.

Add a new room—build a fence—convert the attic or cellar—repair the porch—enlarge the garage—modernize

A new room can add immeasurably to your comfort and convenience. A picket fence will keep stray dogs and children out of your yard—and your own safely in. A new rail by the back steps will contribute a sense of security. Dormer windows will relieve the cramped condition in that upstairs bed room. A board floor before the set tubs will make a hit with the laundress. And you *must* get those broken shutters repaired!

Why not look the house over, then consult the advertising in The Christian Science Monitor for a competent carpenter!



ADVERTISERS IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE READY TO HELP YOU FIX UP

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, April 30

12:45 WMEX 1500kc

1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

4:30 WRUL 11.79mc

7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.72mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy. Dr. William Y. Elliott, Harvard University, Chairman.

7:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

8:00 p. m.—"World of Natural Science: Science Today."

8:15 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.

9:00 p. m.—Modern Radio. Advanced Course: "Frequency Doubling."

9:30 p. m.—Annual Banquet, International Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners: news in Spanish; Lessons in English.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Songs and Dances," HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English RW96, 15.24meg., 19.7m. RNE, 12meg., 25m.

Rio de Janeiro—9 p. m.—Program in English, 10.22meg., 29.5m.

London—9 p. m.—Talk: "The Empire at War," GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Eindhoven—10:35 p. m.—American Transmission, PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—"Thousand Years History," DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.

Paris—10:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert, TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA5, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

Eindhoven—10:35 p. m.—American transmission, PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.

Rome—10:50 p. m.—Request Corner, Mail Bag, 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Concert with the First Military Band of Guatemala, TGWA, 15.17meg., 19.8m.

London—11 p. m.—"Garrison Theatre," GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	**Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game, described by Jim Britt**	"Western Serenade"
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'		"Melody Mart"
3:45 Richard Maxwell	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Sadie Brass, violinist
4:00 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	**Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game, described by Jim Britt**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	League of Nations Program; News	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch		Consolairs
4:45 Dance orchestra		"Young Widder Brown"		"Come Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Don Bestor's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Exploring Music"	Don Bestor's Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Summertime Sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Traveling Gordons"; sk.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Youth in the Tolls"	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	News commentator	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Vass Family	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama		"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Political discussions
8:00 "Tune-up Time";	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	**James Melton; Francia White; orchestra**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	Political discussions
8:15 vocalists; orch.	interviews	**Richard Crooks, tenor; symphonic orchestra**	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"		"Mystery Hall"; drama	Studio program
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False"		and music	Piano duet
9:00 **Theater: Barbara**	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **Stanwyck and**	mystery drama	program	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 **Robert Taylor in**	Francis E. Kelly, political talk	**Alec Templeton, Time: piano; chorus; orch.**	Morton Gould's Orchestra; Jimmy Shields	
9:45 **"Smilin' Through"**				
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or	Paul Martin's Orchestra		News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Concert Orchestra	"Frontline Headlines"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	**Address by Thomas E. Dewey**	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.		Herbert Marsh's Orch
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	George Duffy's Orchestra	'Sportscope'
11:15 News; "Masterworks	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Theater
11:30 on the Air"; rec-	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	dramatization
11:45 ords; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; talk; music	"Sunrise Express"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Hits and Encores"	"Gene and Glenn"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News"
8:15 **European news;**	cordings	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Caroline Cabot	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Head o' Livin' "	News; organ music	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15 WEEI Food Fair	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30 What's the Answer?	"Breakfast Club"; solo-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Organ Reverie"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Romance of Flowers
11:15 "Life Begins"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Piano soloist
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Aloha Land"	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	Elaine Marves, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	**Eleanor Roosevelt**	"Tone Tapestries"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	National Guard talk	"Consolairs"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook" weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	"Tex and Slim"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Tony, Juanita, Buddy	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Melodie Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Master Singers	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Melodie Moods"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Army Band**	"Valiant Lady"	"It Happened in 1915"	"Consolairs"
2:45 "My Son and I"	**U. S. Army Band**	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox baseball game, described by Jim Britt**	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45 Speaker; music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"		Organ Concert
4:00 "Know Your State"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox baseball game, described by Jim Britt**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	"Of Service to You"	"Lorenzo Jones"		Vocal recital
4:45 'Console Overtones'	"Of Service to You"	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Woody Herman's Orch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Exploring Music"	Junior Firefighters	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Summertime Sports	Children's Stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"On With the Dance"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; Weather; "Dinner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Salon Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	**War news from France**	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	"Parade of Stars"	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Big Town" with	**"The Aldrich Family," with Ezra Stone**	Johnny Green's Orch.;	**Concerto Series: pianist; orchestra**	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	**"Information, Please"; questions and answers**	news comment	"Laugh 'n' Swing"	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30 "Court of Missing		"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	comedy; music	"Let Us Dance"
8:45 Heirs"; war news		Heidt's Orchestra		"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 'We, the People'	**"Cavalcade of America"; Thomas Paine**	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars"; interviews; music	"Variety Hour"
9:15 'We, the People'	"Parade of Stars"	Popular quiz	Mrs. Roosevelt; Atty.	"Variety Hour"
9:30 'Professor Quiz'	Tariff Question	"Tibber McGee and Molly"; music	Gen. Jackson, talks	"Variety Hour"
9:45 questions; answers				"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Pan American Union Concert**	Bob Hope; Judy Garland; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	'Tropical Moods'	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse"; drama; music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 "Public Affairs"	Vaughn Munroe's Orch		**Annual Conv., U. S. Chamber of Commerce**	Billy McDonald's Orch
10:45 Music; weather				Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Will Bradley's Orch	'Sportoscope'
11:15 **News; "Masterworks**	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	**Lawrence Welk's Orch**	Neely Plumb's Orch
11:30 on the Air"; rec-	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch	**Frank Gannett, talk**	"Day's End"; music
11:45 ords; Dance Or.	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

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New Weather Service Seen Certain in N. E.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Continuous, uninterrupted weather forecasting service will be available to New England in the near future, it appeared today, under a bill to establish a district forecasting center in Boston that has had almost unanimous support.

Now before the Bureau of the Budget, the bill has been boosted by the New England congressional delegation, has received the tacit support of the President, the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and the indorsement of the chief of the United States Weather Bureau.

The present measure, however, contains no provision or appropriation for establishing a field unit station by which a forecaster and radio operator, with an automobile, can be used for forest fire work.

Forest Fire Service

Commander F. W. Reichelderfer, Chief of the Bureau, said today he hoped an effort would be made to get an additional appropriation for this particular service for New England next year. This special forest fire prevention service is especially needed in New England at this time, he said, because of the forest fire hazards left by the hurricane.

General indications are that the Bureau of the Budget will recommend the measure to the President sometime this week. It provides an appropriation of $50,000 annually. If the Budget Bureau does ot approve the bill, the New England delegation will be greatly surprised.

If the appropriation is carried in the second deficiency bill, Boston will become the ninth city in the United States to have a district forecasting center. Up to the present the daily weather forecast for New England has been prepared in Washington, supplemented by local forecasts from the Boston City Office.

What It Means to N. E.

The establishment of a district forecasting center in Boston means that New England will have continuous, 24-hour-a-day weather service every day in the year. Commercial, agricultural, and business interests will be able to contact the Weather Bureau at any hour of the day or night to obtain the latest weather information, without exception.

The value of such service to shippers and farmers can be readily appreciated.

To set up this service, the present staff in the Boston City Office must be increased by 18 to 24 employees. The present staff numbers 12. Of these new members, five or six will be weather forecasters, and the remainder will be employed on clerical work.

If the measure, sponsored by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston, is passed, the Weather Bureau will proceed immediately to put plans already outlined into operation. At present there is a serious shortage of adequate weather forecasters, so the Bureau does not expect a full staff to be in operation in Boston until January, 1941.

The eight cities in the United States that at present have the district forecast, 24-hour weather service are: Albuquerque, N. M., Chicago, Denver, Colo., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., New Orleans, La., San Francisco, and Washington.

Rhode Island Hit By Power Failure

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29 (AP)—A power failure paralyzed the greater part of industrial Rhode Island today.

Officials of the Narragansett Electric Company, which serves all of the State except the Blackstone valley area, reported the trouble apparently was caused by a short circuit in a room at their South Street, Providence, plant.

Raymond Brindell of Pawtucket, a tinsmith working in the vestiblue of the power station, was thrown from a ladder by a flash of electricity as the power failed.

The power was restored about 20 minutes later, but failed again two hours later, when factories were resuming operations after the hour lunch period.

The City of Providence was without current 20 minutes later.

The failure slowed the return of office workers to their jobs after lunch when elevators stalled for lack of current, and delayed movement of New Haven Railroad trains whose switching signals are electrically controlled.

Only the northeast corner of the State, with its textile cities of Central Falls, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, was unaffected.

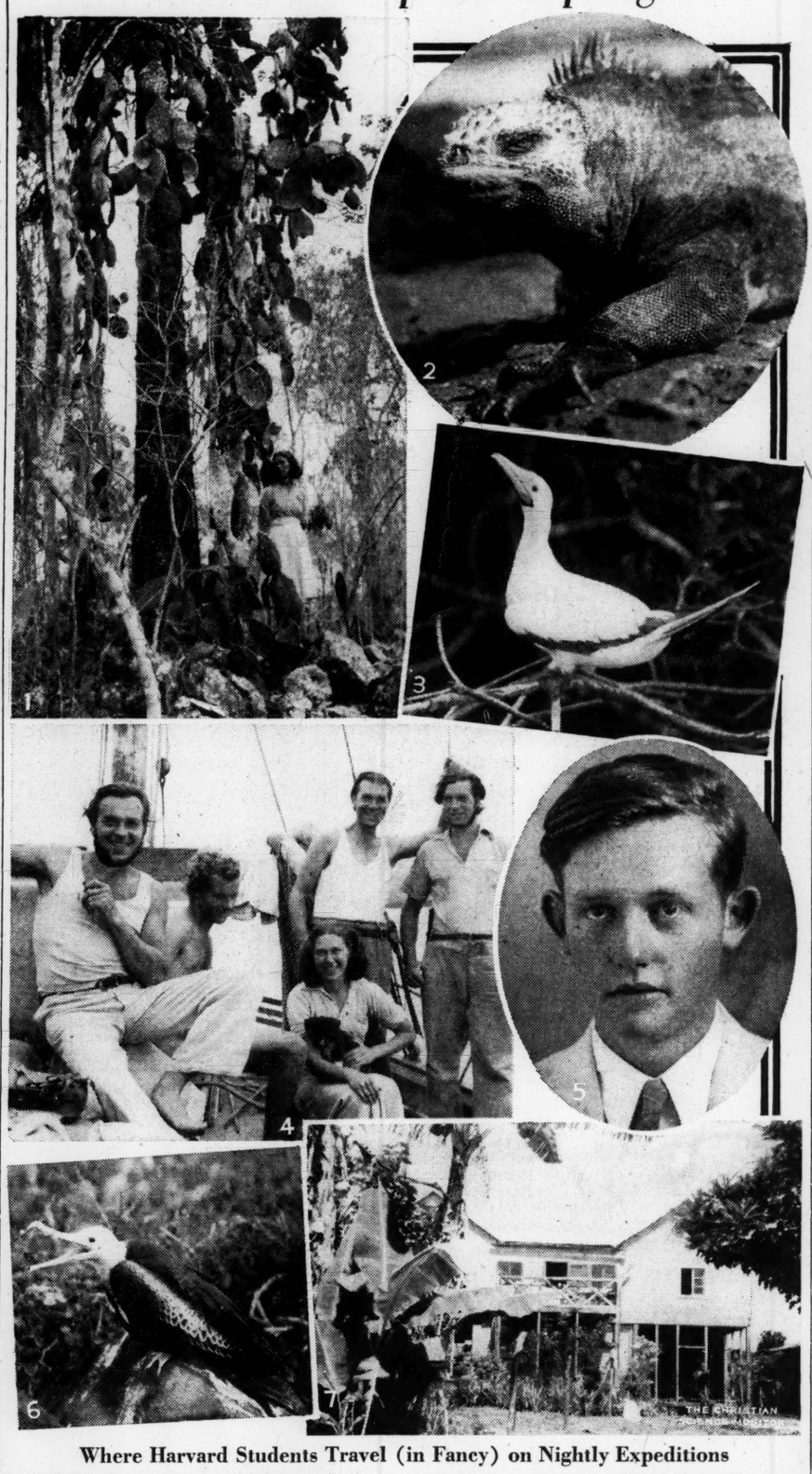
Housing Project In Jamaica Plain

John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, announced today the location of the site for the fifth housing project, which is to cost $2,721,000.

The location will be in Jamaica Plain in the vicinity of Heath, Bickford, Walden, and Arklow Streets. The project, which will be the fifth of a series of nine projects, will be composed of from 400 to 425 dwellings of the multiple unit type.

"Appraisal work has been started this morning, and it is expected that surveys will get under way this week," Mr. Breen said.

Scenes on Tropic Archipelago



Where Harvard Students Travel (in Fancy) on Nightly Expeditions

(1) Lizzie Angermeyer, a resident of the Galapagos, shares photographic honors with a giant cactus tree. (2) Meet the marine iguana, a giant lizard common on the islands. (3) A "red-footed booby," one of the finches sighted on the archipelago by Charles Darwin and which was studied and photographed by the Lack-Venables Expedition. (4) One of the families living on the islands. Left to right are Gosch, Hans, Fritz, Karl, and (seated) Lizzie Angermeyer, with their pet bull terrier. The men built the boat without aid of nails. (5) Richard Leacock, Harvard University freshman, who was photographer of the expedition. (6) A "frigate," or "man-o'-war," who cruises in the air. (7) Headquarters of the expedition on Chatham, a "thickly inhabited" island, with about 600 people to approximately 200 square miles.

Harvard Frosh Spins Yarn of Galapagos

Conversations in Harvard's Hollis Hall these spring evenings are focused on an expedition once taken to the tropical Galapagos Islands in the footsteps of the naturalist and world-voyager, Charles Darwin. The hero of this expedition, so far as the Harvard men are concerned, is a 17-year old boy, now a freshman.

He is Richard Leacock, of Devonshire, England. Five months—from December, 1938, to April, 1939—he spent on the islands with an ornithological and botanical expedition from the British Royal Society, sponsored by Julian Huxley.

David Lack and Patrick Venables, ornithologists, were the leaders: William Taylor and his wife, botanists from the British Museum, were members, and Hugh Thompson, a third British ornithologist, was an assistant.

Mr. Leacock was the official photographer. It was an adventure, from start to finish, and he never tires of telling the story of his college friends.

Where Are They?

A widening circle of travel-lovers gather in Hollis 12 night after night, and a newcomer inevitably asks:

"What and where is the Galapagos Archipelago?"

Laughingly Dick repeats "for the umpteenth time" that "they are a miserable group of extinct volcano craters, rising out of the sea about 600 miles west of the coast of Ecuador, just below the equator. Their lowlands are barren, sunbaked lava, covered with scrubby little bushes and cactus; their highlands—some of the craters tower as high as 3,000 feet—are practically impenetrable jungle: luxuriant, damp, oppressively hot."

Unusual Birds Traced

"Does anyone live there?"

"Yes—a few Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, and Germans who were fed up with the world and wanted to do just as they wished when they wished. They are completely isolated from civilization: almost no one so much as visits there.

"The various settlements are as isolated from each other as from the rest of the world. The people just can't seem to get along with others, and so they live a hermit's life—living off fruits, animals, and fish, and drinking water caught from the plentiful rains."

"But what was the idea of the expedition?"

"When Mr. Darwin visited the islands in 1835, he observed extraordinary birds, which he later decided were of the finch family. They had big parrot-like beaks, and ranged in size from some as large as eagles, with beaks several feet long, to tiny creatures no larger than a humming-bird, with sharp, needle-like beaks. Mr. Darwin decided that he had discovered an example of evolution taking place.

"Well, for scores of years his theory was accepted without question. Then the California Academy of Science, the only other expedition besides ours to check up on Mr. Darwin, discovered that there were some 35 different genera.

"That more or less exploded the evolution theory, because it seemed likely that the differences in the birds arose merely from interbreeding.

"We set out to answer the question: Do they interbreed? We took thousands of pictures—color, and black and white; still and moving. We cut our way through miles of dense brush, often 10 feet high, and watched the birds in their natural habitat. They were perfectly tame and unafraid, and we got some marvelous shots."

No Struggle to Exist

"Did you come to any conclusion?"

"We decided that Mr. Darwin may have been partly right. On the other hand, there is little evidence of a struggle for existence."

"You must have had some exciting adventures?"

At this point, Dick ordinarily decides that he is in for another full evening of playing the raconteur, for the audience that has gathered in his comfortable room overlooking the Harvard Yard simply refuses to be denied. Settling back in his chair, he begins to reminisce.

"Have I ever told you about the little brown finches which took a liking to my blond hair? Apparently they decided it would make good nesting material. At any rate, they would come and light on my head, grab a hair or two, jerk it out, and fly away. It got to be a habit.

At least, it happened once. Another time we watched—and filmed—a small bird which, when it found it couldn't reach insects within a log, would fly to a near-by tree, pluck off a sharp twig, and return to scratch out its dinner with the twig as a weapon.

Rations Described

"What did we eat? Well, at camp (our headquarters were on Chatham Island) we had canned foods, and they were wonderful. The rest of the time our staple food was a sort of corn on the cob, with yams, pumpkin, fish, turtle, and some tough wild pig.

"Whenever we could, we slept on the highlands, where it was cool—sometimes, as a matter of fact, bitter cold. But when we had to stay on the lowlands overnight, the heat, the dampness, the mosquitoes, and the jungle noises were terrible. You couldn't move about after dark, either, because the lava was split open into great, gaping fissures, 15 to 20 feet wide and at least 100 feet deep.

"Mammoth tortoises, lizards 5 to 6 feet long, wild boars, sea lions, goats, and wild cows were about the only animals of importance that we noticed."

A Typical Day

"What did you do on a typical day?"

Opening his loose-leaf, battered and yellowed diary at random, Dick selects January 30, and reads: "Started out early with Hugh (Thompson) and walked down to get some provisions which we carried up. Called in on Finsen on the way up. He is an old Icelander and is quite amusing to talk to. He made us some excellent pancakes which we ate with homemade black syrup and coffee. But we stayed talking too long and had to stumble up the last 40 minutes of the trail in the dark, which just about ruined our feet.

"Feb. 8: Got up early and set out with Kubler (an inhabitant), David (Lack) and Hugh (Thompson) to Tortuga Bay by the coast. 1½ hours bad walking. Waited there for tide to fall, then crossed the bay and got two flamingos very nice but very distant. Hurried back to Bay before the tide cut us off, and then filmed the marine iguanas on the beach. Got back up about five."

Burke Seeks State Police For Primary

Continued from Page 1

the Republican National Convention to nominate a candidate "beholden to them."

Glad to Get Views

To the Fuller charge, the Governor said, "As a candidate for delegate-at-large, I am glad to get Mr. Fuller's views. So far as conspiracy or anything like that is concerned, I know nothing about it."

As Massachusetts voters were urged to go to the polls tomorrow for the Presidential primaries, only one real State-wide contest loomed to excite interest, that being the drive of William H. McMasters, old-age pension advocate and supporter of Thomas E. Dewey for the Republican Presidential nomination, to gain a seat on the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention.

Repudiated by Dr. Francis E. Townsend, leader of the Townsend Plan movement, and disowned by Candidate Dewey, Mr. McMasters is still campaigning against the unpledged Massachusetts delegate-at-large slate, headed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Mr. McMasters, who has been a thorn in the side of both major parties, in past campaigns, has a full slate of delegates-at-large in the field against the unpledged slate of Governor Saltonstall, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts; Representative Joseph W. Martin, (R) of Massachusetts, permanent chairman of the G. O. P. convention, and John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor in 1936.

Mr. McMasters also has slates in 13 of the 15 Congressional Districts.

'Regulars' Apprehensive

The regular Republican command hopes to prevent the election of any McMasters candidate to the delegation, fearing that Mr. McMasters thereby might gain stature for a fall campaign.

In the Democratic presidential primary, the full slate officially pledged to James A. Farley, postmaster general, appeared to have a clear field ahead, with the only anticipated hard fight coming in the 10th Congressional District. It is believed the Ward campaign is designed to pave the way for a fall drive for election to Congress from the district now represented by Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts.

The Farley delegates-at-large slate includes practically all the major Democratic leaders in Massachusetts such as Senator David I. Walsh, former Governors Joseph B. Ely, James M. Curley and Charles F. Hurley, as well as William H. Burke, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and several others.

Small Vote Predicted

Even though the State-wide Republican battle and several local skirmishes in each major party were attracting interest among politicians, observers expect not much more than 10 per cent of the 2,000,000 Massachusetts voters will go to the polls tomorrow.

For the first time in several years the voters will not be able to designate their presidential choices by writing in the names of their favorite candidates. In 1939, the Legislature failed to pass permissive legislation.

Alvan T. Fuller, former Republican Governor and ardent supporter of Mr. Dewey, charged that Representative Martin caused the defeat of the Presidential preference bill in the Massachusetts Senate in order to secure an unpledged delegation and to gain for himself the post of permanent chairman of the convention. He insisted that Representative Martin "sold out the voters of Massachusetts for his own personal advantage."

Gains in Trade Of Boston's Port Despite the War

Port of Boston Business

A decided increase of business for the Port of Boston was recorded during the past week, according to figures prepared today for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. This increase was made despite the disruption of world shipping by war conditions, it was pointed out.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

	Week Ending Apr. 27, 1940	Year Ago
Classification		
Impts for cons'mpt'n	$2,989,416	$2,644,549
Imports for warehouse	701,178	681,236
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	454,127	495,134
Duties collected	469,679	438,811
Wool imports (lbs)	2,081,460	1,792,147
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Apr 27	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs)	124,160,171	51,659,006
Duties collected	$27,917,405	$18,169,059

Leamy Indorsed For U. S. Judge

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted unanimously today to report favorably President Roosevelt's nomination of James P. Leamy, West Rutland, Vt., as United States District Court Judge in Vermont to succeed Judge Harland B. Howe, retired.

Opposition to Mr. Leamy's confirmation was presented to a judiciary subcommittee last week by representatives of certain posts of the American Legion in Vermont, some labor organizations, and Republicans and Democrats. However, support for Mr. Leamy came from both Republicans and Democrats, as well as many of the railroad brotherhoods, and the State Commander of the Legion.

The subcommittee, after concluding hearings, voted unanimously to report the nomination favorably to the full committee. Mr. Leamy's nomination now goes before the Senate for confirmation.

When the Circus Comes to Town

With the Top Ten Under the Big Top

Milt Taylor, one of the "top ten" clowns in the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, which will open a ten-day engagement at Boston Garden next Thursday night, will put on his amusing tomfoolery as a feature of the big show. He is shown here with Katherine Clark, another performer. Although it is not apparent to the average layman, there exists among the 100 clowns with the circus a keen rivalry in the business of fun-making. The first flight of comics are known as the "top ten" and each member is constantly changing his material, make-up and garb.

Fur and Leather Union Votes Support of Convicted Leaders

Full support of union officials convicted in the first Federal labor prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law was voted by the leather division of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union at its convention closing here yesterday.

Declaring that the Government is misusing the anti-trust law by turning it into a weapon against trade unions, the leather workers determined to back up plans to take the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Consideration of the issue here marks the first time that a labor convention has passed on a Federal sentencing of any of its officers under the current anti-trust law drive being pushed from Washington, which has resulted in indictments of nearly 200 union leaders. The fur workers' division of the union, which holds biennial conventions, does not meet this year.

Addressed Group

Ben Gold of New York, International President of the union and chief of its 11 officers found guilty by a jury and sentenced within the past three weeks, addressed the gathering and continued in Boston today during an executive board session. The resolution seeking vindication of Mr. Gold and his associates was the initial one to be acted upon.

Verdict against the fur workers' leaders was based on evidence offered by the Government to show that the defendants restrained interstate commerce while seeking to control the jobs in the fur industry of the metropolitan area of New York City. Various types of terrorism including slugging and use of stench bombs were charged.

The trial which ended April 13 took eight weeks. Mr. Gold and three other leading officers were given the maximum sentence of one year in the penitentiary with fines. Six others received shorter sentences and fines, and in one case sentence was suspended.

Violence attributed to the fur workers was denied by union officials here today. They declared the prosecution "strictly political in its nature," being designed primarily to remove Mr. Gold as a Communist from the leadership of the union. Mr. Gold is granted by his associates to be a prominent Communist. None of the others convicted, it was said, belong to the Communist Party.

Issue Involved

"The issue involved in this case is tremendously important, jeopardizing the entire labor movement," said George Kleinman, editor of the Union's official organ, today. "The question raised is whether a union which crosses State borders constitutes a conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce in violation of the anti-trust law.

"For example, Federal Judge William Bondy said, as quoted on page 2,178 of the trial minutes: 'I will now tell you that I have held these defendants on this theory: that I believe there is evidence in the record, on which the jury has to pass, that in 1931 there was a conspiracy to unionize the entire industry. . . .'

"If this ruling of Judge Bondy is not annulled, every trade union and every member can be prosecuted for restraint of interstate commerce."

While disavowing the terrorism alleged, Mr. Kleinman declared that had it occurred, it had nothing to do with interstate commerce. He said the violence, which took place between 1931 and 1933, was committed by the Lepke-Gurrah gangsters, who were then furnishing the "enforcement" end of a racket in the fur industry in New York City, which the union fought.

The Boston convention is the first since the leather workers' organization of the Congress of Industrial Organizations merged with its fur workers unit in May of last year.

Boston-Maine Plan Delayed; Bonds Needed

The time limit in which the plan of exchange of the Boston & Maine Railroad may be made operative has been extended to June 13 by the Directors of the Railroad, it was announced today by W. S. Trowbridge, Vice-President.

Mr. Trowbridge stated it has been found necessary to extend the time within which the plan of exchange may be declared operative because not enough bondholders have as yet approved the plan by sending in their assents to make its consummation feasible.

The railroad, he said, has now exhausted its right to make extensions under the plan, and it is absolutely necessary to its success that the several millions of dollars worth of bonds not now assented should promptly join the great majority of assenting bondholders to make the plan possible.

"The executives and staff of the railroad engaged in soliciting assants to the plan are doing everything within their power to bring about a successful conclusion, but the success or failure of the plan is now clearly dependent upon the co-operation of those bondholders who have not yet come in."

Fathers and Sons Gather in Boston May 5 for Supper

Boy and their "dads" will get together Sunday, May 5, in celebration of the annual Father and Son supper to be held this year at the Copley-Plaza.

Sponsored by the Boston City Wide Boys Workers Conference, the group of more than 1,000 fathers and sons of all ages, is made up of all boys agencies in the city, and is open to all races, classes and creeds.

Object of the dinner is to increase good-fellowship among men of the family, and to give the "kids" a chance to show their "dads" what they can do in the way of providing entertainment.

Entertainment is scheduled to include prominent speakers and a group of star baseball players, including Dominic Di Maggio, Ted Williams and Jimmie Foxx of the Red Sox, as well as a contingent from the Cleveland "Indians."

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★ FRANCIA WHITE, Soprano
★ DONALD VOORHEES and the
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Comprehensive Picasso Show at Museum—Theater Prospects

Changes in Artist's Style Revealed by Major Canvases

By Dorothy Adlow

The amazing Picasso exhibition has finally reached Boston. Sponsored by the Institute of Modern Art, it is being displayed in the special galleries of the Museum of Fine Arts. The exhibits sum up the extraordinarily productive career of a man who is in his sixtieth year. Yet he remains still the enfant terrible of modern art, younger than many of his disciples, freer, more spontaneous than most painters half his years, still springing surprises, fostering agitation, and baffling a bewildered populace.

The exhibition comes to us, its trail carefully blazed. The redoubtable Pablo has been thoroughly publicized, heralded, and documented. He has been idolized and enshrined, criticized and mocked. Those who are devoted to him harbor a little margin of doubt about the future estimate of his genius; while those who despise him cannot do so and conceal the fact that they are stimulated by him, even in their antipathy.

Picasso is a living encyclopedia of Modern Art. For some time he is a symbol of modern life. He is the forerunner of the blitzkrieg, springing surprises on his dealers, imitators, and competitors; he is the embodiment of man in revolt; revolt against encrusted traditions, revolt against standardization, revolt against materialism. The symbol of modern life, he turns his back to it, living in an ivory tower and pursuing art for art's sake. A human being, he comes down to earth occasionally to be horrified by tyranny, civil war, and treachery; an artist, he returns to the tower to translate his horror into the pictorial language in which he finds himself most articulate. He may react to machine-made smoothness with extravagant and wilful distortions; he may be driven to stark downright uglification.

* * *

He is an artist, pursuing his own course to beauty, and he considers it his privilege to use the materials in the way he chooses. He inflates form or collapses it, as he chooses. He harks back to classical forebears, to the Greeks and Romans, to the ancient Assyrians, for capricious derivation, or devout adaptation. He drifts into realm of dreams, depicting weird or whimsical fantasies. He looks nostalgically to childhood, borrowing something of its naïve and intuitive freshness. He adapts motives from the African Negro, simulates Peruvian textiles.

The art of the past is a common heritage of mankind, and artists like Picasso can make the most of it. With the revelations of modern discoveries of ancient artifacts, small wonder that creative artists, wearied with or irritated by the world in which they live, absorb eagerly such newly gained riches. It is a pity, however, that some of them deny categorically their indebtedness, boasting of the utter creativeness of their work. Art never was entirely original, and every great epoch shows some affinity with borrowed sources.

So far as we know, Picasso has no prototype. He encompasses a variation of emotional extremes and contrasting methods of operation which would seem utterly impossible in an artist who arrived at all his conclusions through personal experience and temperamental preference. He is artist and analyst, romantic and classic, critic and philosopher, all in one. His constant shifting from neutrals to colors, from flatness to bulging form, from conventional shape to unexpected distortion, reveals a want of a set conviction in style and performance. He shuttles between extremes with the facility of a critic or scholar, whose business it is to be detached, to estimate and interpret.

* * *

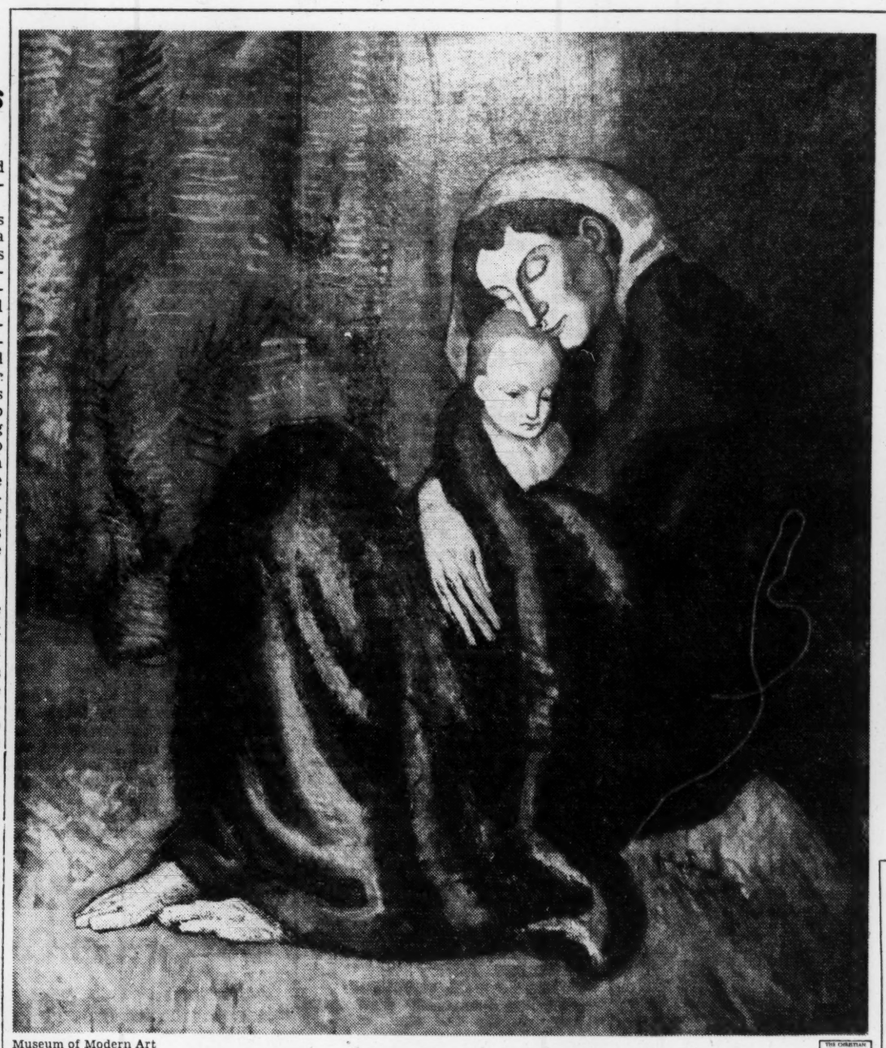
At the Boston Museum there are all the major canvases which mark the changes in Picasso's style from his early romantic portrayals through the orientations of the blue, negro, cubist, abstract, surrealist periods. It is possible to follow here the deviations from the naturalistic world toward abstractions and fantasies, the manner in which naturalism was completely and irrevocably annihilated. Other painters have gone beyond Picasso towards a total denial of fact; they are the non-objective painters. But Picasso still clings to the world of fact, despite his ingenious and astounding transformations. A human theme runs through his work, masked often in cynicism.

The climax comes in the Guernica mural, a vast composition wrought in grays, visualizing the hideousness of the Spanish Civil War. Art for art's sake was abandoned for the moment, yet put to use as a means of heightening the nightmarish horror. What the surrealists depicted as the substance of dreams in their brooding, darksome fantasies, Picasso found and saw—in his own way—in everyday life. The world of dream and the world of actuality had become one.

The most recent canvases of Picasso reveal once again the dual personality. There are the preparatory sketches of the Guernica mural expressing Schreklichkeit, while the portrayals of ladies napping at tables are suave exercises in which the human form, after experimentation in many variations of its lineaments, is ultimately reduced to an arabesque, an age-old distillation of dynamic design.

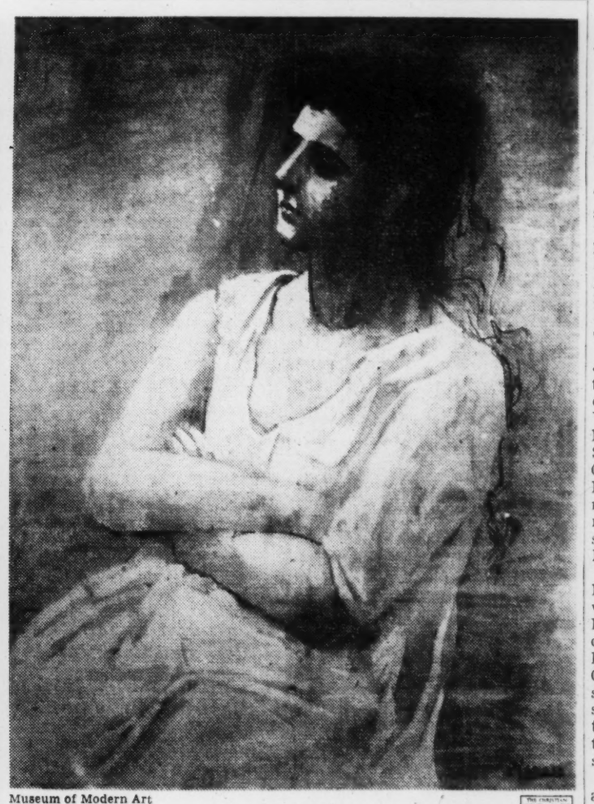
* * *

Picasso is a living legend. He is probably a millionaire. If he uses untenable methods, he has received sufficient encouragement from the picture market to indicate that his handiwork is acceptable to some buyers. Time will tell whether the perplexed populace will catch up with the vanguard, or whether Picasso and his followers will be looked upon as an expression of a chaotic and confused era in the history of man. There is no doubt, however, that he has already had a far-reaching influence upon the decorative arts of his time, penetrating, if only indirectly, the popular and useful arts.



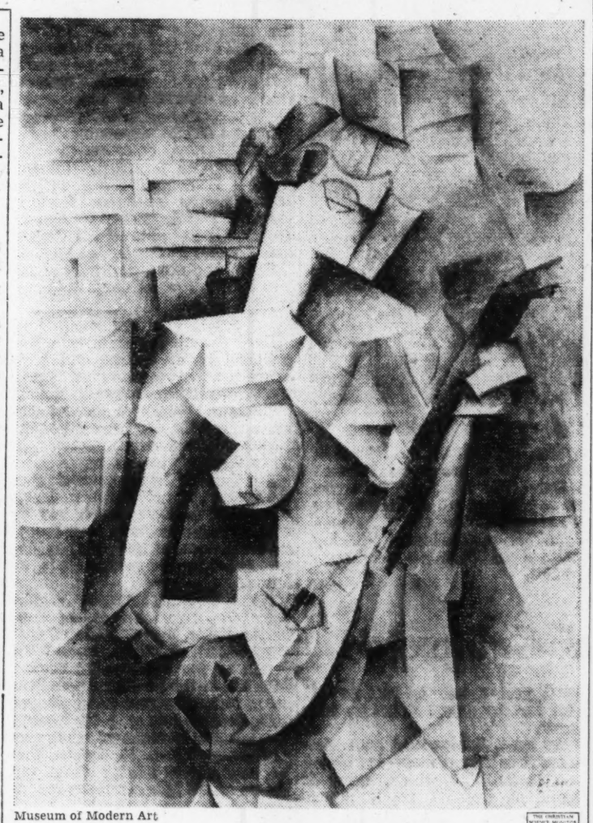
Museum of Modern Art

"Mother and Child," by Pablo Picasso



Museum of Modern Art

"Woman in White" (1923), by Pablo Picasso



Museum of Modern Art

"Woman With a Mandolin" (1910), by Pablo Picasso

Art Exhibitions

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Oil paintings and wood blocks by Ronald Slayton. Through May 15.

Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street—Paintings by Yvonne Twining, lent by the Massachusetts WPA Art Project. Through May 4.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oils and water colors by Peter Holdensen. Through May 10.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Henry Holt. Through May 4.

George R. Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street. Flower paintings by New England artists. Through May 25.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Miscellaneous group of Americana.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street — Paintings by Charles Heinz; paintings by Kathryn Nason; cartoons by Dahl. Through May 1.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of paintings, drawings and etchings by Charles Woodbury. Through May 11.

Institute of Modern Art, 27 Dartmouth Street — Exhibition of paintings by Pablo Picasso. Through May 25.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Junior League Members' Show. Through May 1.

St. Botolph Club—Portraits by Adelaide Cole Chase. Through May 11.

Robert S. Vose Galleries. 599 Boylston Street—Paintings by Joy Connaway. Through May 11.

Yamanaka & Co., 424 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Japanese color prints by Hiroshig, and Yoshida and Hasui.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45, Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5.—Piscasso, forty years of his art. Exhibited under the auspices of the Institute of Modern Art. Through May 25.

New George Abbott Play

A new play by John Cecil Holm, who wrote "Three Men on a Horse," has just been purchased by George Abbott. It goes under the temporary title of "And One for the Lady" and is about some prep school boys and a Hollywood star. While Mr. Abbott is in Hollywood making "Too Many Girls" into a movie, Mr. Holm will revise the script slightly. No casting, however, until Mr. Abbott returns in August. Mr. Abbott says "Too Many Girls," which plays its 225th performance tonight, will be at the Broadway all summer.

Short Drama Theater

Eugene Endrey presents the Provincetown Short Drama Theater in a program of "short-plays," including "The Last Christmas," by Noel Houston; "Pocket Edition," a satirical musical revue, by Six and Company; and "This Earth is Ours," by William Kozlenko. Scenery by Edwin H. Vandernoot. At the Provincetown Playhouse, 133 Macdougal Street, beginning April 25.

Women's Symphony Offers Prize

The Women's Symphony Society of Boston is offering a prize competition for a symphonic composition by an American woman composer. The judges will be Walter Piston, Harvard University; Edward Burlingame Hill, Harvard University; Frederick S. Converse, composer; Randall Thompson, director of Curtis Institute; Quincy Porter, dean of the New England Conservatory of Music, and Richard Burgin, concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Works must be submitted before Nov. 1. Complete details may be obtained from the president of the society, Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, 74 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.

Plays for Broadway

In addition to several World's Fair doings, the week of May 6 will see at least two and possibly three new plays coming to Broadway. During the week of May 13, the theater will be in the doldrums again, but five new attractions may be arriving during the week of May 20. B. G. De Sylva appears to be having the final word of the month with his "Louisiana Purchase," opening at the Imperial on May 28.

At Provincetown Playhouse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Eugene Endrey offered another "short-play" program at the Provincetown Playhouse Thursday night. The highlight of his previous one-act play bill was Noel Houston's "According to Law." Last night, the Provincetown Playhouse audience seemed most to appreciate "Pocket Edition," satirical musical revue engagingly performed by a group of young men and women who call themselves Six and Company.

They were certainly the stars of the evening. There is no way of identifying these satirists except to list them: Alfred D. Geto, Nathalie Donnet, Robert E. Weil, Jess Kruger, Vicki Kasen, Munro Brown, Aidan Turner, and Buddy Marsh, who composes their music. Mr. Marsh's music shows a knack and a promise at this sort of fooling.

* * *

Six and Company's best sketches included a parody on Saroyan, with a title which ran about like this, "My Heart's in the Highlands Having the Time of Its Life Singing Love's Old Sweet Song," and a burlesque of "Goodbye, Mr. Chips." I liked particularly the master of ceremonies who combined the proper proportions of diffidence, deference, and daffiness, and also a small young man who gave impressions of foreign movies. There was some fairly good fun poked at Buck Rogers, Flash Gordon, Superman, et al., at the trials of crashing Broadway, and at other things. Much of the material is still of unfinished quality.

* * *

Editing, one felt, was needed through the program of the evening. The two serious plays—grim would be a better word—spread themselves without regard to the requirements of all one-act drama for tautness, singleness of purpose, and positive dramatic impact. Mr. Houston was represented this time by "The Last Christmas," which invaded a prison death house on Christmas Eve. The idea, no doubt, justified a play, but, partly because of the way it was acted and partly because of Mr. Houston's writing, "The Last Christmas" fails to realize anything very definite in the way of atmospheric drama. It is rather too much like one of the movie Grade B prison melodramas.

The last play, William Kozlenko's "The Earth Is Ours," also suffers from insufficient editing. There are five changes of scene, and Mr. Kozlenko has not offset these interruptions with a compensating amount of dramatic unity and impetus. This is the story of a Polish family's resistance to the efforts of a large corporation to take over its home and land. Mr. Kozlenko reports the American speech accurately, though this literalness is sometimes offensive. Gregory Morton as the Pole, Edmund Le Comte as the company agent, Hudson Faussett as the sheriff, and Jay Barney as a deputy contributed excellent performances. J. D. B.

Women's Symphony Orchestra

With Howard Goding, pianist, as soloist, the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor, gave its final concert of the season yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall. The opening Bach Chorale, transcribed by Anne DeGuichard, first bassoonist of the orchestra, was "If I should e'er forsake thee."

The formal program began with Four Diversions for string orchestra by Amadeo de Filippi and closed with the Borodin Symphony No. 2. Midway stood the Schumann Pianoforte Concerto.

* * *

With its first season now history, the Women's Symphony Orchestra may appropriately take account of progress and of the work remaining to be done. On the credit side of the ledger one may place good tone quality in the string section and an ability to carry through phrases with commendable completeness. In general, the bowing is unanimous, although yesterday afternoon there were a few notable lapses, due, no doubt, to the excitement of the moment. The wind section, both wood and brass, still continues to be less assured. The trumpets and oboes were especially diffident yesterday, the trombones and French horns more self-confident. The tympani players might with profit exercise more care in tuning, and yesterday, despite a good quality of tone, the violins and cellos revealed a surprising amount of careless intonation. This was especially noticeable in the opening chorale, in which the orchestration called for solo strings from the various sections. Relaxed vigilance in the cello section also resulted in several anticipations on the part of one or two players—nothing catastrophic, yet giving evidence that renewed alertness is necessary if this group is to fulfill its promise.

The de Filippi item, given its first Boston performance, according to a program note, proved entertaining, if somewhat monotonous in harmonic progressions. The Mock March which opened the little suite was sturdy music and was well performed. The Waltz Ostinato was ingeniously constructed over a figured pedal point given out by the violas. With these two movements the composer appeared to exhaust his capacity for invention, since "The Rival Serenaders" and the Barn Dance were, in the main, restatements of material already used. The piece was well received.

Mr. Goding played brilliantly, with good tone and a feeling for climax. The orchestra was not at its best in the accompanying measures, the woodwinds being especially inefficient. Mr. Goding received an ovation.

The symphony was a considerable task for this group, making large demands which the players could not always meet, yet the esprit de corps was excellent and in the opening measures the tone was full and round, an indication of what the listener might reasonably expect of the group when it has finally completed the process of amalgamation.

* * *

Preceding the symphony words of appreciation for the support which has been given the Women's Symphony Orchestra were spoken by the president of the Women's Symphony Society, Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, and a plea for enlarged membership (associate) was made by Arthur Eades. The large audience appeared to enjoy the entire program, giving Mr. Thiede and his players prolonged applause at the end of the concert.

Four concerts are announced for next season on Thursday evenings, Nov. 21, Jan. 9, and March 13, and Sunday afternoon, April 27. The soloists are Eleanor Steber, soprano, Nov. 21; Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, Jan. 9; Olivia Hall, harpist, Harriet Peacock, flutist, and Peggy Stuart, pianist, March 13, and Paul Tortelier, cellist, on April 27.

G. M. S.

Rochester' to Visit

Eddie "Rochester" Anderson, comedian of the Jack Benny radio program, will make personal appearances on the stage of the Metropolitan Theater at the afternoon and evening performances Thursday, May 2, when the new Benny-Rochester picture, "Buck Benny Rides Again" will have its first New England showing. "Rochester" is coming here from New York City, where he attended the world premiere of the new film, which broke all box office records there at the Paramount Theater on opening day. Other members of the radio cast who play important roles in the picture are Phil Harris, Andy Devine, Dennis Day, Don Wilson, and Carmichael.

Dance Calendar for May

The Erskine Dance Group, which has been developed by Otto Ashermann, dance director at the Erskine School, will share a program with the Jackson Group at Tufts College on May 2, repeating the dances performed at the Providence Art Club in April; and on May 29 and 30 will dance in the drama department's spring production, a "streamlined, swing version" of Lecocq's operetta, "Girofle—Girofla."

For the fourth consecutive season, Mr. Ashermann will present the spring masque which is a part of the annual May Festival at Pembroke College. According to the tradition, the scenario is written by a member of the sophomore class, and the dancers are members of that class. Mr. Ashermann does the choreography and direction. The date is May 18.

On Saturday afternoon, May 4, Pauline Chellis will present her pupils in a dance recital at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ted Shawn and his Men Dancers make their farewell appearances as a group on May 6 and 7 at Symphony Hall, presenting "Dance of the Ages" on the first evening, and "The Dome," new to Boston, on the second.

The Contemporary Dance Group announces the return of Elizabeth Halpern for a special course in modern technique at its studio in Newbury Street. Miss Halpern has been on tour with the Martha Graham Concert Group, of which she is a member; and will take part in Miss Graham's productions at the Bennington School of the Arts, where Miss Graham will head the Workshop Group in Dance this summer.

Shakespeare in New York

Seats go on sale today at the Fifty-first Street Theater for the Laurence Olivier production of "Romeo and Juliet," in which Mr. Olivier and Vivien Leigh are starred. The revival opens on May 9.

New Revue Makes Debut On Tuesday

As was announced Saturday, "Keep Off the Grass," the new musical revue which had been scheduled to open tonight, has been postponed until Tuesday. The delay is explained as due to unexpected complications in the elaborate lighting equipment and to the late arrival of some of the scenery.

Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman, and Ilka Chase head the company. Among the players are Betty Bruce, Larry Adler, Virginia O'Brien, Nan Rae and Maude Davis, Alexander D'Arcy, Sunnie O'Dea, José Limon, Jack Gleason, De Tuscan Fencers, Hal Nieman, Dodson's Monkeys, "Peanuts" Bohn, Sid Walker, and Emmett Kelly. There is a group of girl singers trained by Anthony R. Morelli.

Music and lyrics are by Jimmy McHugh and Al Dubin, who provided the tunes in "The Streets of Paris." George Balanchine is the choregrapher. Edward Duryea Dowling directed the dialogue. Nat Carson designed the costumes and scenery. All of the scenes, it is said, are laid in Central Park, and there is a certain continuity to them although this is not a "book" show.

Tickets for the opening performance will be good Tuesday; but tickets bought for Tuesday should be exchanged for other performances.

* * *

'Paolo and Francesca'

At the Peabody Playhouse this evening, the Elizabeth Peabody House will present Stephen Phillips' "Paolo and Francesca." The play will be given by Dorothy Day, mon-actress, and Bernice Wyer, composer of the music and pianist.

* * *

Harvard Dramatic Club

At Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, the Harvard Dramatic Club will be giving "The Ascent of F6," a poetic drama by W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood, authors of "The Dog Beneath the Skin," which was presented by the club a few seasons ago. The present play will be the club's sixtieth production.

Films in Prospect

Films which have been announced to open at first-run theaters in Boston later in the week include the following:

Keith Memorial — "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" (Raymond Massey and Ruth Gordon); and "Free, Blonde, and 21" (Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes). Beginning Thursday.

Metropolitan—"Buck Benny Rides Again" (Jack Benny, Eddie "Rochester" Anderson); and "Tear Gas Squad" (Dennis Morgan, John Payne). Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway — "An Angel from Texas" (Eddie Albert, Wayne Morris); and "Shooting High" (Jane Withers, Gene Autry). Beginning Thursday.

Concert Calendar

Monday

Final concert of the Monday series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Symphony Hall at 8:15. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Bach festival concert by the Longy School of Music in Germanic Museum, Cambridge, at 8:30.

Recital by C. Huntington Byles in Memorial Church of Harvard University, Cambridge, given under the auspices of the American Guild of Organists. 8:15.

Piano recital in Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, by Hazel Hallett. 8:15.

Tuesday

Final Tuesday afternoon concert this season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 3.

Bach festival concert by the Longy School of Music, Germanic Museum, Cambridge, at 8:30.

Benefit concert for the Finnish relief in Jordan Hall at 8:15, by the Apollo Club. Guest soloist: Alli Ronka, soprano.

Thursday

Concert by the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society in the Museum of Fine arts at 8:15, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor.

Last in the series of concerts by Olga Averino, soprano, and Joaquin Nin-Culmell, pianist. Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street at 9.

Friday

Final Friday concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Twenty-fifth anniversary concert in Jordan Hall by the Longy School of Music. 8:30. Given under the direction of Yves Chardon.

Spring concert of the Harvard University Orchestra, Pierian Sodality of 1808. Assisted by the Simmons College Glee Club. Malcolm Holmes, conductor. Paine Hall, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Saturday

Last concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday

Joint concert in Steinert Hall at 3:30 by Lola Wilson Hayes, mezzo-soprano, and William Lawrence, pianist. Benefit for the Women's Service Club.

AMUSEMENTS

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BOSTON GARDEN TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15
10 DAYS (Including SUNDAY, May 5) Beginning THURS. Night, MAY 2
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ALL NEW—Presenting for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA Mons. MAX WELDY'S Spectacle Superb "The Return of MARCO POLO"
Mighty Multitude of Tremendous New Attractions Never Before on This Continent
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA—15 ADDED FEATURE SENSATIONS!
Incomparable Display of Super Horsemanship
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10,000 MARVELS—800 Peerless Performers—100 Clowns—50 Elephants—1009 Menagerie Animals—Great New Congress of FREAKS
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Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor

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MICKEY ROONEY
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Commerce and Finance

National Income in First Quarter Moderately Above 1939

Business and Industry

Taxes, Cheap Money Thought Inflation Bars

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Those who believe that inflation is still, after seven years, just around the corner, should take a look at the now much-discussed Keynes proposal for financing the war by deferred working-class "savings."

Stripped to the chassis it is a forced income tax on wage-earners. As such it is a significant move in the direction of pay-as-you-go in wartime; and a move toward pay-as-you-go is a move away from the inflation of commodity prices as a means of financing war.

It is true that Sir John Simon's recent budget omitted the Keynes proposal. But that budget was a rather timid one, almost certain to be much exceeded, and the Keynes proposal lurks around the corner, with the Labor opposition its only important adversary.

The Pay-As-You-Go Policy

It is true also that Mr. Keynes proposes to raise only £500,000,000 a year by it—which is not much compared to the scheduled deficit for the current year of some £1,400,000,000. But probably it will in the end have to be used, and along with it will come some further lowering of the minimum surtaxable income, which at £1,500 is still above the level where the surtax begins in this country, and some further steepening of the rate at which British surtax steps up is likely, since it only reaches the full rate now at £30,000.

The point is that all over the world governments are stronger and men have become grudgingly agreeable to contributing larger proportions of their income. Even in this country tax rates in peacetime are virtually as high as they were during the World War.

Pay-as-you-go financing is a real substitute for inflation, and one that appears likely to be much more nearly approximated this time than last.

The effect on the individual's real income is about the same. Assume the weekly wage to be $25.00 and the price of a suit of clothes. Inflation could boost the price of the suit to $100.00 while the wages went up only to $50.00. So the buying power of the wages would be cut in half. The government could buy the other half of the suit for the army, by issuing $50.00 in money of one kind or another. Under pay-as-you-go the wages would stay the same and the price of the suit stay the same, but the government might take half the wage in taxes, so that the buying power of the wage-earner would be cut in half just the same. The illustration is arbitrary and the figures extreme but the principle holds.

There are other ways in which the income of citizens can be cut down. One of the most important is the maintenance of artificially easy money rates. The savings bank rate on deposits in New York, for instance, has been recently cut to 1½ per cent. It used to be four. Government long-term financing which used to cost over 4 per cent now costs less than 2½ per cent. In ten years the American national debt has tripled while the interest charges have less than doubled. Mutual insurance policyholders have had to suffer dividend cuts. A man who ten years ago subscribed to $1,000,000 of high-grade taxable bonds received about $40,000 a year from them and paid an income tax of perhaps $4,000.

Keeping Interest Rates Down

Today he receives only around $25,000 and pays a tax of perhaps $5,000. So "Old Man Capital" can be made to take an income punishment as well as everybody else. And the proposals perennially put forth in Congress for tax increases should we go to war are one reason why the stock market sells off every time anything indicates our ultimate participation. Senator Bone's bill, for instance, which it is said could swing 50 votes in the Senate, would tax away virtually all incomes over $15,000.

An easy money-market has been brought about in large part by raising the price of the national gold reserves. This can be done indefinitely. The Bank of England prices its gold reserves "at the market," and since there isn't any market nor much of any gold in the Bank, it means that anything can happen to money rates.

Anything, in the present state of politics, means a continuation of low interest rates. Since all governments today are borrowers, they all feel the same about interest rates, as witness the fate of the Federal Advisory Council's recommendation to the Federal Reserve Board that the money market be tightened up. It went in the waste basket. Britain has just sold £300,000,000 of 15½-19½ year 3 per cent bonds at par and on March 18 the Government fixed minimum prices for Government issues, with 98 the minimum for these new 3's.

These minimum prices are maximum yields for bond buyers. The issue, incidentally, was over-sold and large buyers of over £50,000 got only 85 per cent of their subscriptions. At about the same stage in the last war Britain had to sell a like-sized issue at 95 with a 3½ per cent coupon and take payment in 11 installments.

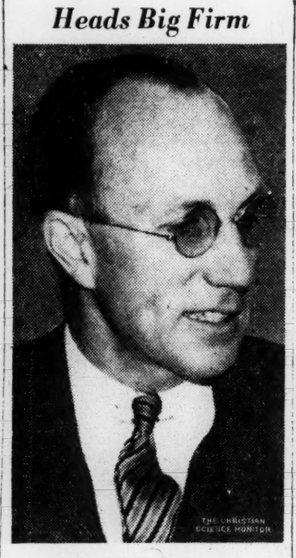
Poor Also Bear Tax Costs

However, as Wall Street economists never tire of pointing out, the incomes of the wealthy can't be taxed enough, directly or indirectly, to finance the wants of modern governments. Even their entire confiscation wouldn't produce much. We are spending about $10,000,000,000, and the personal income tax yields only about $1,000,000,000 at current high rates; Britain is budgeted to spend £2,667,000,000 this fiscal year and her income tax will yield scarcely a sixth of that sum, though the normal rate is 37½ per cent. In fact, these expenditures are estimated to be round 44 per cent of the British national income, presenting the curiosity to Americans of the normal income tax rate.

But since the poor are far the most numerous of the population, they must bear the brunt of modern government costs. Already they are paying here the larger part of the Government outlays in excise taxes, pay-roll taxes, sales taxes, corporate income taxes, and perhaps it might be said in decreased employment opportunities.

To Be Concluded

Heads Big Firm



Harold F. Pitcairn

Elected President of the Southern Alkali Corporation, subsidiary of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Mr. Pitcairn, a director of the glass company and President of the Autogiro Company of America, succeeds Hugh A. Galt, who retired recently.

Norfolk Southern May Buy Old Road Now in Receivership

WASHINGTON (AP)—Subject to bondholder acceptance, the Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Norfolk Southern Railway Company to purchase the properties of the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company now in receivership.

The order also authorized Norfolk Southern Railway, a new concern, to issue new securities to carry out proposed reorganization of the railroad.

Securities to be issued include $368,000 of 20-year 4 per cent first mortgage bonds, Series A, 4½ per cent; $6,892,300 of general mortgage convertible income bonds and 35,000 shares of no par value common stock.

The Norfolk Southern Railway Company proposes to acquire at foreclosure sale the properties of the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company.

The commission said that whether the distribution of the new securities to the various classes of bondholders, as provided in the reorganizaiton plan, is fair and equitable was a question within the province of the U. S. District Court for the eastern District of Virginia "and the court had held it to be so."

From the apparent lack of opposition in the proceeding before the court and the I. C. C., the commission remarked, "It may be inferred that the security holders are reasonably satisfied as the prospect of acceptance by a large per cent of the bondholders appears favorable."

Marshall Field Stock Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A block of 30,000 shares of the outstanding 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, second series, $100 par value, of Marshall Field & Co. is being publicly offered for sale today by an underwriting group headed by Glore, Forgan & Co., it was announced.

The stock is to be offered at $104 a share, plus accrued dividends.

The offering, it was said, does not represent any new financing by the company, but consists of shares being purchased from the personal estates of Marshall Field and members of his immediate family. The shares being sold by Marshall Field, personally, represent less than half of his holdings of such preferred stock, the announcement added.

Associated with Glore, Forgan in the offering are Lee Higginson Corp., and Shields & Co.

Marshall Field & Co. operates a large general merchandise retail store in Chicago, with branches in the suburbs, the Frederick & Nelson Store, Seattle, Wash., and a smaller store at Watertown, S. D.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Net profit of Marshall Field & Co. for the quarter ended March 31 after Federal income tax totaled $854,405, equal after provision for dividends on both classes of preferred shares, to 32 cents per common share. This compared with net profit of $428,184 for the 1939 quarter, or 10 cents per share.

Sales and rental income for the first quarter of this year amounted to $20,202,550, against $18,049,598, an increase of 11.9 per cent.

Gen'l Motors Shows Gain In Quarter's Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net income of the General Motors Corporation for the three months ended March 31, 1940, totaled $67,028,461 after charges and taxes, equal, after preferred dividend requirements to $1.50 each on the average of 43,165,410 common shares outstanding in the period, according to the company's report released for publication. This compares with net in the like quarter last year of $53,177,928, equal, after preferred dividend payments, to $1.18 each on the average of 42,942,836 shares outstanding in that period.

Net Sales Mount

Net sales for the first quarter of this year totaled $458,150,556 compared with $367,768,303 for the like 1939 period.

The income account for the first quarter, according to Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman, was reduced by a charge of $1,774,556 due to the revaluation of working capital abroad to current exchange rates, and did not include profits of $2,849,173 which could not be transferred to the United States because of exchange restrictions. Owing to inability to obtain information from Germany, he said, earnings of Adam Opel A. G. also were not included.

The balance sheet on March 31, last, shows current assets of $680,108,136 and current liabilities of $191,609,833, compared with $617,468,024 and $183,295,193, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1939. Cash, United States Government and other marketable securities amounted to $371,759,816, compared with $289,921,683. Net working capital was $488,498,303, compared with $434,172,831 on Dec. 31, last.

Mr. Sloan explained that the increase of $54,325,472 in net working capital for the first three months of this year is accounted for principally by an excess of $32,362,089 in earnings over cash dividend disbursements and an excess of $5,896,691 in depreciation charged against operations over expenditures for new construction.

"Dealing with the corporation's own operations," Mr. Sloan said, "the trend of consumer buying of General Motors products, adjusted for the seasonal characteristics, rose in January and February counter to the trend of general business, but declined somewhat in March.

Overseas Sales Decline

"Overseas sales for the first quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1939," Mr. Sloan pointed out, "showed a reduction of 21.9 per cent—the rate of reduction progressively increasing throughout the quarter. This reduction was more than accounted for by a decrease in passenger car sales. Sales of trucks substantially increased compared with the corresponding period of a year ago—a reflection of war necessity.

"The improved level of operations during the first quarter of 1940, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, is reflected in the fact that there was disbursed through pay rolls a total of $114,578,562. This compares with $97,789,568 for the corresponding period of 1939—an increase of 17.2 per cent

"The average number of employees on the pay roll during the first quarter of 1940 was 247,678. This compares with 236,160 for the corresponding period a year ago—a gain of 4.9 per cent."

United Aircraft Net Rises Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—United Aircraft Corporation and subsidiaries, for the quarter ended March 31, reported net profit of $2,380,029 after charges, equal to 89 cents a common share, compared with $1,490,780 or 46 cents a share in the like 1939 quarter.

Unfilled orders as of March 31 totaled $136,337,809, contrasted with $127,004,032 at the beginning of 1940. New business booked during the quarter totaled $25,884,498, and shipments $16,550,721.

Operations are centralized principally at East Hartford, Conn.

Suggests American Light Retire From Int'l Paper

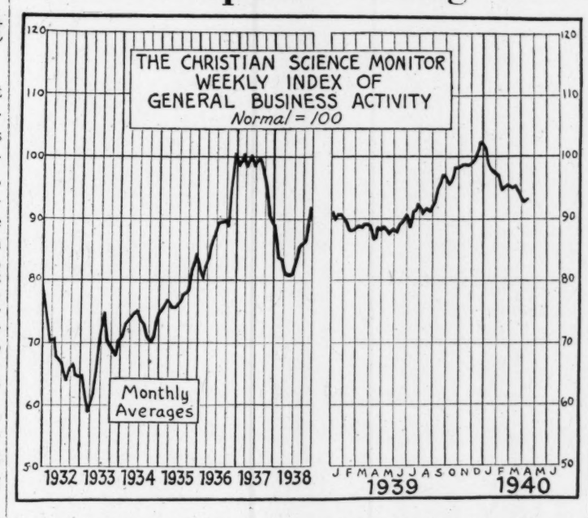
JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—William G. Woolfolk, President of American Light & Traction Company, told stockholders he would like to see the company retire from its investment in International Paper & Power Co. and continue as a utility concern.

He suggested the retirement should be accomplished as soon as favorable prices could be obtained.

Mr. Woolfolk reported that American Light & Traction's operating subsidiaries' properties were in excellent shape but that "we need money in the properties." He said the company had sold 47,991 warrants to buy International Paper & Power common stock. The company received an average price of $2.14 a share on the warrants.

The company's holding of International Paper & Power common totals 65,527 shares and it owns 50,300 warrants to purchase additional common at $25 a share, but Mr. Woolfolk said he did not want to put additional money in that business and therefore wished to dispose of the warrants before they expire in 1942.

Monitor Index of Business Records Upturn During Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J
1939
1940

Another check in the decline of general business activity was recorded in the week ended April 20 by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. At its current level of 93.5 (prel.) on April 20, the index compares with 93.3 on April 13 and 88.4 on April 22, last year.

Accounting for the upturn in the index were increases in bank debits and electric power production. A moderate decline in miscellaneous carloadings only partially offset these gains.

For the second week in succession output of electricity increased contrary to seasonal expectations, lifting the adjusted index. The rise in the volume of production was accounted for in part by the unseasonal weather which boosted domestic consumption.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group advanced for the third successive week but failed to equal the expected seasonal upturn and dropped on an adjusted basis to a new low for the current decline. Bank debits for selected cities outside financial centers spurted forward during the week exceeding expectations for an intramonthly gain.

Steel operations held steady during the week. Automobile production, on the other hand, showed a decline for the week in line with an easing in retail auto sales. Forecasts, however, continue to show gains in sales over a year ago.

There was some improvement shown in general retail trade during the week although weather conditions continued as a retarding factor. Commodity prices were somewhat higher.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	April 20* 1940	April 13 1940	April 22 1939
Combined Index	93.5	93.3	88.4
Bk debits ouside NYC	89.4	88.7	86.2
Elec power production	100.7	100.4	95.4
Misc carloadings	83.2	83 6	78.4

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market went nowhere last week and said nothing much. Steels were weak and paper shares strong, and in general the market had lots of cross-currents . . . but no main current. Volume, too, has now fallen off from the vigorous March trading which accompanied the early blitzkrieg. It has not fallen back to the desultory level of January and February, but is still running almost up to the million share mark daily.

The market was curiously apathetic to some rather good business news. At the beginning of the week the American Iron & Steel Institute announced that steel operations had dropped back to 60 per cent, off about a point to the year's low. But then came four favorable news items from the steel industry. First Bethlehem reported $3.02 a share for the first quarter. About $3 had been anticipated, so this was little surprise, but there was a surprise in the news that orders are now coming in to Bethlehem at round 75 per cent and slightly in excess of actual operations.

News on Steel Industry Good

Second slice of good news was the surprise rescinding by Carnegie-Illinois of the recent $4 a ton cut in sheets and strips. It really seems to have taken the trade by surpise. There had been statements that it would be soon rescinded, and then denials. The cut prices are good now only till May 1 for delivery only till June 30, and of course it will now be interesting to note whether this brings in any substantial buying. The immediate pick-up in orders has been slight.

When prices began to buckle a year ago each decline led buyers to hold off for more until prices had been cut from $8 to $10. Somewhat the same may have happened this time—except that the steel industry decided to stop the price-cutting cycle before it got under way.

Third good news was the Iron Age statement that since the beginning of the week operations had risen about 2 per cent over the Institute's preliminary prediction, and to this must be added the Saturday reports that operations this week will be stepped up again a point or two.

Last piece of good news was that scrap steel prices have really firmed up, with advances in some cases as much as 50 cents a ton for the first real upturn in scrap since the beginning of the year.

Steel Shares Sluggish

To all this the steel shares were singularly indifferent. Except for Bethlehem, which made new 1940 highs, the steel issues seemed to go down on poor news and stand still on good.

News from other industries was rather indifferent or balanced between good and bad. Automobile retail sales were not quite so good, but retail dealers' stocks are slightly lower, and Ward guesses that second quarter production will run round 1,200,000 cars, which is a quite profitable level. The textile industry is working on the substantial orders sold a few weeks ago, which has temporarily stopped the decline in operations.

Pulp prices having been marked up the previous week, there were substantial increases in paper prices last week, but that's a special situation. In fact the market is full of special situations. Rail carloadings are declining slowly (after seasonal adjustment). But on the other hand there was good news in the transportation bill that has just come out of conference, in the clause to permit use of RFC money for the buying in of railroad bonds (in case the road isn't actually in need of reorganization). It had been expected that the Senate conferees would object to this, and of course there is still some chance, though slight, that it may be rejected by the Senate.

Good News for Rails

An illustration of the kind of news that has cut 40 per cent from the market price of International Nickel since the war began was Sir John Simon's announcement in his budget message that dividends must hereafter be limited to the highest in the last three years.

There was fairly good news for the rails in the report that when, as, and if M-Day comes, the railroads won't be taken over this time. This has been partly foreshadowed in the excellent performance of the British rail shares since the war started.

Commodities topped out and declined slightly. Wheat was down on good weather news, and the non-ferrous metals were rather sloppy.

An indication of the stock market's listlessness occurred Friday when the market sold off on news of Ribbentrop's coming "important" announcement. The market was merely in the mood to sell off anyway on any kind of news. But all that Ribbentrop said was that it was England, not Germany, which had precipitated the war in Norway.

There weren't any corporate bond offerings of any size but the Steel refunding was announced—a $75,000,000 offering which, with certain company cash, will be used to retire $95,000,000 of 3¼s issued two years ago. Excess reserves ankled on up to $6,120,000,000 but nobody seemed to care.

H. F.

No Change in Canadian Bacon Pact With England

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The Canadian Bacon Board, following an exchange of information with British authorities, announced that Great Britain will not require any early additional shipments of Canadian bacon to replace supplies cut off by German invasion of Denmark.

"No indication has yet been given that Britain will at any time require greater quantities of bacon from Canada than are provided for in the present contract," said the board in a statement.

Under the bacon agreement entered into with Great Britain early in the war, Canada undertook to export to the United Kingdom a maximum of 5,600,000 pounds of bacon and hams weekly.

Nation's March Income 4 P. C. Above 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—National income in March, 1940 was reckoned at $5,936,000,000, an increase of 4 per cent over the 1939 month, according to the Commerce Department. For the quarter income payments to individuals aggregated $17,570,000,000, a rise of 5 per cent over the like period of last year.

The March advance in the dollar value of consumer income over the February total of $5,567,000,000 reflected a rise in dividend and interest disbursements from $455,000,000 in February to $827,000,000 in March. In March, 1939, the total of dividends and interest was $772,000,000.

The seasonally adjusted index of income payments (1929 equals 100), stood at 87.0 in March, which compares with 89.5 at the year-end, and with 88.4 in February, reflecting a sharp drop in the cash income of farm operators, including government benefits.

Both income payments and industrial production are now approaching the level which prevailed at the outbreak of war last September.

Employees' wages and salaries during the quarter aggregated $11,143,000,000, an increase of $500,000,000 over the first three months of 1935. Employes' income during March was $3,729,000,000 as compared with $3,691,000,000 for February.

The March advance was less than seasonal, causing a drop in the adjusted index of wages and salaries from 86 in February to 85.4, and continuing the decline begun in January from a year-end high of 87.7.

The decrease in employees' income resulted principally from a drop in pay rolls of commodity-producing industries, as recent changes in trade and service pay rolls have been largely of a seasonal character and industrial pay rolls continue to show improvement over a year ago.

Income of employees in the commodity-producing industries was 8 per cent higher than on March, 1939, while salaries and wages in the distribution and service industries were 5 per cent above a year ago. Governmental pay rolls were 3 per cent below March, 1939, owing to the lower level of work relief wages.

Building Activity 10 P. C. Below Year Ago, Survey Shows

CHICAGO, (AP)—A decline of about 10 per cent in construction activities during the first quarter compared with the first three months of 1939 was reported by E. M. Craig, Secretary of the National Association of Building Trades Employers. This survey covered 44 states and 39 cities.

The association's statistics showed that in the 1940 period building permits in 44 states had a value of $751,568,680 compared with $846,259,698 last year. Permits issued in 39 cities totaled 49,674 and were valued at $182,459,682 compared with 52,222 and $189,486,301 the corresponding 1939 period.

Mr. Craig said indications are that the second quarter will show a decided increase, as early spring activity has been hampered by bad weather and increased wage demands in certain cities undoubtedly have caused the public to hold back.

Steel Pay Rolls Off In March; Top 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel industry pay rolls dropped to $68,768,000 in March from $70,847,000 in February, the American Iron & Steel Institute said. In March a year ago pay rolls totaled $64,174,000.

The number employed in the industry averaged 514,000 in March against 538,000 in the preceding month and 455,000 in March a year ago.

Wage earning employees earned an average of 83.6 cents per hour against 83.4 cents in February and 82.8 cents in March, 1939. Workers put in an average of 32.3 hours per week in March against 34.1 hours in February and 34.7 hours in the same month last year.

Steel Industry's 1939 Net 4.2 P. C. on Investment

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry, in the red in 1938 to the tune of $14,506,000, came back last year with earnings of $140,394,000 after all charges, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Figures as reported were based on the operating results of companies accounting for more than 90 per cent of the industry's total output.

On "an average investment of $4,180,600,000 in 1939 the steel companies earned 4.2 per cent on investment," said the institute.

Non-Isolationist

William S. Swingle

Vice-President of the National Foreign Trade Council

U. S. Must Share World Problems, Bankers Are Told

FRENCH LICK, Ind. (AP)—The United States cannot isolate itself against the effects of the European war on trade and living standards here and abroad, William S. Swingle of New York told the Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade.

"We must be prepared to shoulder our share of the world's problems or be submerged by them," said Mr. Swingle, Vice-President of the National Foreign Trade Council.

"When peace comes this country must help develop foreign exchange and be willing to loan on a sound basis for constructiive peace purposes. Trade restrictions during the war must be limited to the emergency only."

Wilbert Ward of the National City Bank, New York, said the United States would be forced "to play a more active part in its overseas commercial relations because of a co-operative effort toward rehabilitation the Allies are planning."

"International trade is cast in a vital role in the current war," he continued, "because the belligerents are relying more on blockades than on arms to win."

"American commercial policy of high tariff on imports," has forced foreign countries to adopt "the policy of self-sufficiency or obtain their imports through barter," Dr. W. F. Gephart, St. Louis banker, and associate president, said in another speech.

Gillette Safety Razor Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Gillette Safety Razor Company, and subsidiaries, reported for the March quarter net profit of $696,447, equal, after $5 preferred dividend requirements, to 16 cents a common share, compared with $867,547 or 24 cents a share, for the March, 1939, quarter.

Steel Rate Holds Steady At 61½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—The decision of steel mills to withdraw on May 1 recent price concessions on leading sheet and strip grades enhances the prospects for sustained or slightly higher production, according to the magazine Steel. Operations for the country as a whole held steady last week at 61½ per cent of capacity, compared with 49 per cent a year ago.

While there were increases in the majority of areas last week, four sections showed declines. At Chicago operations dropped 4½ points to 57 per cent, in New England there was a decline of three points to 57 per cent, at Cincinnati, a decline of 7½ points to 42½ and at St. Louis one of 2½ points to 42½.

"Offsetting these losses," the report stated, "were gains of one point to 57 in eastern Pennsylvanit, two points to 45 at Youngstown, seven points to 80 at Wheeling, five points to 70 at Cleveland, two points to 44 at Buffalo, and two points to 83 at Birmingham. Pittsburgh held at 55, with Detroit unchanged at 72.

"Many buyers already have made commitments covering requirements through at least the remainder of this quarter. With what additional bookings are received by May 1, flat-rolled steel producers will have accumulated comfortable backlogs for delivery through June."

While the iron and steel export business continues active, loss of Scandinavian trade is a retarding influence, the magazine pointed out. "March shipments abroad of 457,052 gross tons set a new peak since the last war, comparing with 436,585 tons in February and 162,098 tons a year ago.

"First quarter deliveries of 1,289,701 tons, valued at $98,735,419, were almost three times as large as the 431,663 tons moved the corresponding 1939 period and exceeded shipments for the full year 1936. In 1917, the industry's most active export year, the foreign movement averaged 1,737,000 tons per quarter.

"By contrast, scrap exports in March totaled 206,928 tons, compared with 312,262 tons a year ago. United Kingdom and Italy pushed ahead of Japan last month as leading outlets for scrap from the United States. Italy and some Balkan countries are active in the American pig iron market, the former being reported to have closed recently on 25,000 tons, with other purchases pending."

Prices of steel scrap are slightly firmer and point to at least a temporary halt to the steady decline which has prevailed since last fall. The composite is up four cents to $16 on a small rise at Chicago.

Lone Star Cement Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Lone Star Cement Corporation reported for the first quarter net profit of $553,554, equal to 57 cents a capital share, compared with $586,057, or 61 cents in the comparable 1939 quarter.

The Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEADING ARTICLES
MAY 4, 1940

TECHNIQUE OF TREACHERY — By Charles E. Gratke
The Monitor's foreign editor analyzes the methods used by National Socialism as the advance guard of military occupation.

GLENN FRANK: POLITICAL PATHFINDER — By Ralph W. Cessna
Profile of the Chairman of the Republican Program Committee, who looms large in party councils in preparation for the coming presidential nomination convention.

SUPER SHOPS AND SUPER SHOPPERS — By Richard Lee Strout
"Myrtle," bookkeeper-trained housekeeper, becomes the admiration and despair of a new co-operative store.

TAMING THE WILD FLOWERS — By Emily Seaber Parcher
One man's hobby has turned 30 acres of wild land into a place of natural beauty where wild flowers of myriad varieties and colors may be seen by visitors.

POLICE VS. THE PEOPLE — By Harlan Trott
A discussion of the dangers of lawlessness in law enforcement revolving around recent comment in the courts and press.

FIVE HUNDRED YEARS OF PRINTING — By George Parker Winship
Commemorating the quincentenary of book-making and the printed word with moveable types.

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Boston and Maine Railroad

Plan of Exchange

Time within which Plan must be declared operative has been extended through June 13, 1940.

Holders of Mortgage Bonds of the Railroad not yet stamped under the Plan are advised that sufficient Bonds have not yet been deposited to warrant the Plan being declared operative and are urged to send in their Bonds for stamping without delay if court reorganization is to be avoided.

Copies of pertinent documents will be furnished on request.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD,
150 Causeway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts

April 27, 1940.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Saturday's sales	349,040
1940 volume to date	71,262,588
1939 volume to date	82,974,375

Steel, Motor Shares Up In Dull Trading

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Selective recoveries appeared in today's slow-going stock market.

While many leaders faltered, favorites tacked on gains of fractions to a point or so in the forenoon. Extreme advances were shaded near the final hour and the ticker tape frequently was at a standstill. Transfers for the full session were at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Stronger British resistance in Norway seemed to brighten Wall Street sentiment a bit, although the majority of traders still inclined to proceed warily, pending clarification of the war picture and further light on domestic business trends.

Foreign securities markets were uneven, as were bonds and commodities on the home front.

Some New 1940 Highs

Steel, shipping, rail equipment and motor issues were out in front at one time or another, several at new 1940 highs. Among these were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, National Acme, American - Hawaiian Steamship, N. Y. Shipbuilding, Grumman Aircraft, Pressed Steel Car, Bridgeport Brass, and Westinghouse.

Propped in the curb were Mead Johnson, Master Electric, Aluminum, Ltd., and Aluminum of America.

Helpful were Treasury figures disclosing American shipping has reached its peak for 10 years despite neutrality act restrictions.

Interest was expressed in the cheerful comments of Chairman Sloan of General Motors anent signs the rapid decline in business activity was beginning to lose its force. First quarter net for "GM" came up to forecasts in the financial district, the $1.50 a share proving the best for this period since 1928.

Bond Market Uneven

Selected issues tended higher in today's bond market but the general list fluctuated narrowly with minor gains and losses about evenly divided as the session started the final hour.

A few rail loans found buyers at gains up to a point while those that moved up consistently last week were subjected to profit taking.

Belgium 6s found the going tough after an early rise of nearly a point and shifted quickly to the losing side under moderate offerings. Some other foreign loans, however, including Japanese 5½s were higher.

Nicked a trifle were such issues as Nickel Plate 5½s, St. Paul 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and N. Y. Central 5s.

Others depressed included International Hydro Electric 6s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Studebaker 6s, and Montana Power 3¾s.

Offsetting these declines were small gains for Portland General Electric 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Third Avenue adjusted 5s of '60, International Telephone 5s, and Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s.

Despite only a handful of transactions in U. S. Governments, gains ranging to around ½ point were posted.

Wheat Prices Rally Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—The wheat market today duplicated its action of last saturday and rallied sharply to close with fractional net gains despite receipt of good rains in the grain belt over the week end, which caused an early slump in prices.

Most of the buying on the rally came from previous short sellers while there was little disposition on the part of recent longs to accept losses. Indications of a slight contraction in the marketing of loan wheat, with the deadline for paying off maturing loans tomorrow, caused some of the buying.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Small offerings were sufficient to depress prices in sluggish security dealings today. An exception was the gilt-edged list which overcame early hesitancy and closed around ⅛ point higher. Rails were further unsettled by announcement the Government dividend limitation plan would affect carriers. Losses of a few pence prevailed among industrials and most commodity stocks were marked down.

Paris: Demand for rentes helped steady other quotations in the bourse today after early weakness. Rentes rose 70 to 110 centimes, helped in part by recent firmness of the London gilt-edged market. Most in demand elsewhere were domestic bank, coal mining, chemical, steel and motor shares.

Amsterdam: American issues moved briskly forward in the bourse, influenced by favorable U. S. business news. The demand spread to domestic equities, which closed with small gains after early irregularity.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 3 points higher to 1 lower today. End of the month trade calling and scattered buying steadied prices.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley 11.25-50; export, Fas N. Y. 11.25. Tin steady; spot and near-by 47.50; forward 47.37½. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.10-15; East St. Louis 4.95. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 5.75. Pig iron, No. 2 f. o. b. eastern Pennsylvania 24.00; Buffalo 23.00; Alabama 19.38. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent 19.00. Antimony, Chinese spot 14.25. Quicksilver 171.00-175.00 nominal. Platinum, pure 40.00. Chinese wolframite, duty paid 22.00-24.00 nom. Domestic scheelite 22.00.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	Apr27
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	49	49	49	
9	7⅛	Adams Express	2	7½	7½	7½	
27½	21	Adam-Millis (1)	2	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
19½	17	Addressog (1.40)	2	17	17	17	− ½
58⅛	48	Air Reduc (1a)	16	48¾	48⅛	48⅝	+ ½
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr20
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	12⅝	11⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr26
25¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(1¼e)	18	24¾	24¼	24½	− ⅛
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	8	12¾	12⅜	12½	
182	171	Al Ch &Dye (6)	1	179½	179½	175½	+ ¼
14	11¾	Allied Kid(.80)	2	12⅞	12½	12½	Apr23
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
73	63¾	Allis - Ch Mfg (¼e)	2	73	71⅞	73	Apr26
41⅞	33¼	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	2	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅝
16	13¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	18	18	18	Apr23
58½	53	Amerada Cp(2)	4	56	55¾	56	
21	18	AmAgCh.(.30e)	2	18	18	18	Apr25
75	41¾	Am Airlines	6	72⅞	71¾	72½	+ ¾
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	8	11	11	11	
8¾	5¼	Am Bosch	6	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	1	39	39	39	Apr27
116½	112	Am Can (4)	2	115	115	115	− ½
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	175¼	175¼	175¼	− ½
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	21	29⅜	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	6	49½	49¼	49¼	+ ½
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C(.80e)	4	22	21⅝	22	+ ½
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	Apr22
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	138	138	136	Apr17
9¾	6	AmColtype(¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr16
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	8	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr27
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am&For Pow	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr26
24¼	16	A&FPS6pf(.60k)	2	21⅛	21	21	Apr26
23¼	21¼	A&FPS7pf(.70k)	9	25	25	25	− ½
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	3	5¼	5¼	5¾	Apr26
45⅜	38⅜	Am Haw SS (1)	8	45⅝	44	45	+1½
6⅝	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	5	6	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
38	32⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	− ¾
66¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	64⅛	63½	63½	− ⅝
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
33	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	4	31½	31½	31½	Apr26
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Apr27
45	40½	Am Inv III(1.35e)	1	45	45	45	Apr26
57	50¾	Am In III pf(2½)	6	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	− ⅛
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	5	20	20	20	
63	51⅛	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	61	61	61	
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	1	3		3	Apr27
25	21½	Am Metal (1e)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Apr26
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼		Am Power & Lt	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
63¼	51¼	APL 6 pf(2¼k)	2	56	56	56	+ ¼
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	Apr27
10⅝	8	Am Rad & St S	50	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	13	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	67	67	67	Apr26
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr27
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr23
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	5	50½	50⅛	50½	+ ½
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	5	146½	146	146	Apr23
70	63½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	64	63½	63½	
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F(½e)	18	29½	29	29¼	+ ½
14⅜	12	Am Stores (¼e)	5	14	14	14	Apr26
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	22	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	88⅞	88	88	Apr26
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr17
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	4	173½	173	173	− ½
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	4	88	87¾	87⅞	+ ⅛
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	90½	89¾	89¾	− ¼
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	5	150½	150½	150½	
5¾	4¾	Am Type Fdrs	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr27
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr19
12	7	Am Woolen	3	10¾	10½	10½	+ ⅛
52½	39	Am Wool pf(3k)	1	48	48	48	− ¼
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
45½	39	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Apr27
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	35	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	− ⅛
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	Apr26
22⅜	19	Anchor H (.15e)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14¼	14½	14¼	Apr20
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
55½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Apr26
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Armour Ill	12	7¼	7	7	− ⅛
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	3	62½	62	61	Apr26
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	37	Arm Cork (½e)	1	41½	41½	41½	
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr27
9½	7½	Artloom Corp	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr26
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	+1
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	2	76½	76	76	Apr26
45	36⅜	Associates In (2)	1	42½	43½	43½	Apr25
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	6	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
57½	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	56½	56½	56½	Apr27
25½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	6	22¼	22¼	22¼	+1¾
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	7	22	21½	22	+1½
24⅛	20½	Atl Refining (1)	36	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)		107	107	107	Apr26
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (.10g)	18	9	9	9	
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	18	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ½
76	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	77	77	77	+1
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	4	7½	7½	7½	Apr26
27⅛	1½	Auburn Auto	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr25
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	7	4¼	4	4	Apr26
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	32	7½	7¼	7¼	
		B					
16⅛	14	Bald Loco ct	55	18⅛	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	8	5	5	5	
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅝	13¾	Barber As (½e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
8⅜	7	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	− ⅛
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.30e)	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	2	35⅞	35½	35½	− ¼
35¾	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	2	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅝
112⅛	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Apr22
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	+3
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem(.40e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	14	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅜
22½	1	Ben Ind (.45e)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
56¾	53½	Ben In L pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Apr27
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	− ⅛
84⅞	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	47	84½	83⅝	83⅝	+ ¼
124½	115	Beth S 7% pf(7)	4	125	124½	125	+ ⅝
34½	25⅛	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Apr27
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	16	10⅜	10	10	
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	3	21	21	21	Apr24
23⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	14	24⅜	24	24½	+ ¾
26	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	4	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ¼
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	2	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	21¾	Borg-Warn (½e)	3	22¾	22½	22½	− ⅛
23¼	2	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2	2¼	Apr24
33¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	7	35	34¾	35	
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
13¼	10¼	Bridgeport B	87	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	14	22½	22¼	22⅜	− ⅜
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	
53¾	50¼	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51	51	51	Apr27
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	13	3½	3½	3½	
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	19	19	19	Apr27
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	15	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅜
106	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	105⅞	105¾	105⅞	− ⅛
63½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	4	61⅞	61½	61⅝	+ ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	4	21	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
37¼	35	Brown Sh (½e)	1	37	37	37	− ¼
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	26¼	25⅞	26	
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	1	9	9	9	
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	2	5¼	5	5	− ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
31⅜	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	27	33¼	31½	33¼	+2⅛
⅞	28¾	Bullova Wat(2a)	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	18	Burling Mill (1)	5	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
12½	10⅛	Bur Ad M(.20e)	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	− ⅛
5¼	⅞	Bush Terminal	9	5	4¾	5	+ ⅜
7⅜	3½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
20¼	0¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Apr27
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co		11⅝	11½	11½	Apr27
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)		14	14	14	Apr26
		C					
26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¼e)	*13	26	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
52½	51	Calif P 1 (2½)		52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1½	1⅜	1½	
⅞	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	2	7⅜	7⅛	⅞	
19½	15¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	5	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
23½	16½	Can Dry	28	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	30	5⅝	5½	5½	
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	39	39	39	− ¾
6	5	Capital Ad A	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
28½	23	Carpent (½e)	3	27¾	27⅛	27½	Apr26
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	5	3	3	3	Apr26
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Apr27
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	13	50¾	50½	50¾	+ ⅛
35¼	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	40	35½	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅛
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	8	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
26¼	21¾	Cent Aguir (11½)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Apr27
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11¼	6¾	Cent Violetta S	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅞
6	5⅛	Century Rib M		5½	5½	5½	Apr19
41½	6¾	Cerro de Pas(2e)	2	7	6⅝	6⅝	− ¼
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
21	13¼	Chain Belt (½e)	3	20½	20¼	20¼	− ⅜
30¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	6	28¾	28¼	28½	+ ½
29½	15	Checker Cab		25	25	25	Apr26
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	17	39½	39	39¼	− ¼
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	Apr26
83⅜	61⅜	Chesapeake Corp	1	79	79	79	− ¼
21⅜	18¾	Firestone (½e)	1	19	19	19	
106	104	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	105	105	105	
46	43⅜	First N Str (2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr27
21⅜	18⅛	Flintkote (1g)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
38⅛	32	Florence S (½e)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	− ¼
25¼	23½	Florsheim A (2)	2	23⅞	23½	23½	Apr27
3½	2¼	Follansbee Bros	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr27
35	27	Food Mch (¼e)	2	28	28	28	− ¼
20½	16⅜	Foster Wheeler	44	21¼	20	20¼	+1¼
23⅞	18	Dome Mines (2)	3	19	18½	18½	− ¼
94¼	75	Douglas Air(3g)	8	88¾	88	88¼	− ¼
171	142	Dow Chem (3)	5	170	170	170	
30	14¾	Dresser Mfg	51	29½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
10	5⅛	Dunhill Int	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
13¾	12¾	Duplan Silk (1)	1	13	13	13	Apr 9
189¼	175	du Pont (1¾e)	13	188¼	187¾	188¼	+ ½
126	122	du Pont pf (4½)	7	125	124⅜	124⅜	
		E					
44⅛	26½	East Air Lines	14	41	40½	40⅞	+ ¾
6⅛	4½	East Roll Mill	2	5	4⅞	5	Apr25
166¾	145⅞	East Kodak (6)	1	156¼	156¼	156¼	+ ¼
37	27⅞	Eaton Mfg(1½e)	2	34¾	34¾	35¾	+1¼
17½	15⅜	Edis Br Strs (1)	2	16⅜	16¼	16¼	Apr22
1¼	1⅛	Eitington Schild	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1¾	1¼	El & Mus Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr27
43¼	34⅜	El Auto L (¾e)	7	40¼	40½	40¼	+ ½
18⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.60g)	30	17¼	16¾	16⅞	− ¼
8¼	4⅞	El Power & Lt	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
31¾	22½	El P & L $6 pf	6	30	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
45	36¼	El P & L $7 pf	15	34¼	34	34	
32¾	8½	El Stor Bat (2)	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr23
41⅞	34⅞	El Paso NatG(2)	5	35	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅛
46	42	Endi-John (3)	1	43	45	45	
12⅜	8	Eng Pub Service	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
83	72½	Eng P S $5.(5)	5	79½	79	79½	+ ½
9	80	EngPS51pf(5½)	6	84½	84½	84½	
97	84	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	3	94⅛	94	94⅛	Apr17
⅞		Equit Off Bldg	2				
1¾	1¼	Erie RR	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr27
3⅜	2	Erie 1 pf	2	2	2	2	− ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Erie 2 pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr23
5	3¾	Eureka V Clean	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr27
11¼	8⅛	Evans Products	1	10	10	10	
33¼	20½	Ex-Cell-O (.40e)	26	34¼	33	33¾	− ¾
1	¾	Exchange Buf	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr25
		F					
49¼	34½	Fair Morse (1a)	8	47¾	47	47½	+1
31½	25	Fajardo (½e)	12	28⅜	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	15	Fed Lt&Tr (1e)	2	16	16	16	− ½
28½	23	Fed M&S (¼e)	1	24	23½	23½	Apr19
4⅞	4¾	Fed Mot Truck	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1	⅝	Fed Wat Serv A	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
25	21⅞	Fed D Strs (¾e)	2	23⅜	23	23	
95	85⅞	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	Apr27
20	16¼	Ferro Enam(1a)	2	16½	16½	16½	Apr26
40⅝	37¾	Fid P F I (1.60a)	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	18¾	Firestone (½e)	1	19	19	19	
106	104	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	105	105	105	
46	43⅜	First N Str (2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr27
21⅜	18⅛	Flintkote (1g)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
38⅛	32	Florence S (½e)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	− ¼
25¼	23½	Florsheim A (2)	2	23⅞	23½	23½	Apr27
3½	2¼	Follansbee Bros	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr27
35	27	Food Mch (¼e)	2	28	28	28	− ¼
20½	16⅜	Foster Wheeler	44	21¼	20	20¼	+1¼
23⅞	18	Dome Mines (2)	3	19	18½	18½	− ¼
94¼	75	Douglas Air(3g)	8	88¾	88	88¼	− ¼
171	142	Dow Chem (3)	5	170	170	170	
30	14¾	Dresser Mfg	51	29½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
10	5⅛	Dunhill Int	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
13¾	12¾	Duplan Silk (1)	1	13	13	13	Apr 9
189¼	175	du Pont (1¾e)	13	188¼	187¾	188¼	+ ½
126	122	du Pont pf (4½)	7	125	124⅜	124⅜	
		G					
17⅛		Gabriel Co A	1	2	2	2	Apr25
3¼	2¾	Gair (Robert)	2	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
19¼	12½	Gair (Rob) pf	5	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
6⅜	4⅛	Gar Wood Ind	5	6	6	6	Apr26
14½	11	Gaylord (.10e)	4	14¼	14	14	Apr26
50½	48½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	50½	50½	50½	Apr24
7¾	6⅛	Gen Am Invest	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
104

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Leader Urges Change In Wage Law

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—K. P. Lewis, President of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, said changes in the Wage-Hour Act to "protect southern industry" were badly needed.

Mr. Lewis, of Durham, N. C., told the association's 44th annual convention he felt that in the efforts of those in other parts of the Nation to solve the South's problems "a good deal of the thought is prompted by the desire to effect competitive situations to the detriment of the South."

Objects to Setup

Mr. Lewis said the setup of the wage and hour committee was such "as to give the South little opportunity to secure an unbiased decision."

An increase in the wage rate from 25 to 32½ cents an hour at a time when "the margins on cotton goods were the lowest for several years seemed to us entirely too much," he said, adding:

"Unfortunately, at the time the administrator made his decision there was a sudden spurt in the demand for goods, and an increase in prices which he may have taken into consideration. We are all too familiar with the great drop in demand and prices, and present conditions and prospects make us feel all the more sure of the correctness of our position.

"This wage and hour bill was not enacted as a punitive measure, or to even up competitive conditions throughout the country, and the question should have been discussed and decided, based on the requirements of the law.

Applies to Textiles

"In the first place, the wage set applied to three branches of the industry—cotton, silk and rayon, and only four manufacturers were cotton mill men from the South. Of the seven members representing the public, only three were from the South.

"Those from the northern sections were from high wage districts and were not well acquainted with the difficulties of cotton manufacturers.

"Seven members representing labor were all union officials—no representation being given to the majority of southern workers not connected with unions."

U. S. Trade Hopes In Latin America Seen Less Roseate

FRENCH LICK, Ind. (AP)—Belief that the United States will get Germany's export trade in Latin America is not well founded because "Germany's trade was based almost entirely on barter," Grosvenor Jones of the Commerce Department told the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade here.

Mr. Jones, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said American exporters were supplying some of the commodities Germany formerly sold Central and South American countries.

"But these countries," he added, "are likely to diminish the volume of purchases unless we can increase our imports from them or grant loans and credits on a larger scale."

He said Great Britain and France soon might be in better position to supply Latin American markets with goods American manufacturers customarily sell and it was likely, too, that South American buyers had stocked up in anticipation of a war boom.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	11.95	12.71
Affiliated F Inc	3.44	3.76
Americ Hold	14.75	16.25
Am Business Shrs	3.16	3.48
Am Gen Equip Inc	.32	.37
Am Ins Stocks	3.25	3.75
Boston Fund	15.68	16.86
British Type Inv	.12	.27
Broad St Inv	24.14	26.10
Bullock Fund	13.625	15.00
Can Inv Fund	3.10	3.85
Century Shrs Tr	25.33	27.24
Chem St Inv	18.31	19.48
Dividend Shrs	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.02	19.36
Eaton & Howard Fd F	11.73	12.59
Equity Corp $3 pf	24.25	25.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.52	20.16
Fund Investors Inc	17.53	19.05
Gen Capital	30.49	32.78
Gen Investors Tr	4.96	5.40
Incorp Investors Tr	15.68	16.86
Inst Sec Bank Gr	1.07	1.18
Inst Sec Insur	1.27	1.40
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	35.60	35.60
Maryland Fund	4.15	5.35
Mass Invest Tr	20.58	22.13
Mutual Invest	10.75	11.74
Nation Wide Voting	1.23	1.36
New England Fund	12.38	13.34
Old Colony Tr Assoc	17.25	19.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.40	.45
Putnam Fund	13.80	14.76
Quarterly Income Shrs	7.40	8.65
Railway & Light Sec	8.50	10.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	100.00	
Repub Invest Fund	4.39	4.92
Scudder S & C	85.11	86.83
Spencer Trask Fund	15.44	16.36
Stand Util Inc	.42	.46
State Street Invest	71.00	73.00
Supervised Shares	9.93	10.79
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.57	.63
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.85	.95
Wellington Fund	14.28	15.70
World Investment Tr	3.74	4.15

Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.625	5.375
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.97	..
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.87	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.57	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.83	..
Diversified Tr C	3.80	..
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.05	4.60
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.11	5.88
Nation Wide Sec	3.83	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	45.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.35	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.91	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.85	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.64	..
Repres Tr Shrs	10.33	10.83
Suber of Am Tr AA	2.57	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.25	..
US Elec Lt & Pok "B"	2.25	..

Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.25	2.25
First Boston Corp	16.625	18.125
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds			Common Stocks		
	Liq value	Sales price		Liq value	Sales price
B-1	27.05	29.55	S-1	25.51	27.94
B-2	21.14	23.19	S-2	13.78	15.16
B-3	14.20	15.60	S-3	9.92	10.98
B-4	6.63	7.31	S-4	4.11	4.63
	Preferred Stocks				
K-1	15.03	16.49	K-2	10.38	11.44

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s '43-40 June	101.8	101.8	101.8
3 3¼s '45-43	109.20	109.20	109.20
3 3¼s '49-46	111.27	111.27	111.27
18 4¼s '52-47	120.21	120.20	120.21
2 2½s '53-49	106.13	106.8	106.13
2 2¾s '54-51	108.7	108.7	108.7
6 2¼s '53-51	104.7	104.3	104.7
7 2⅞s '60-55	108.17	108.15	108.17
1 2⅞s '60-55 reg	108.14	108.14	108.14
1 2¾s '63-58	107.6	107.6	107.6
27 2¾s '65-60	107.6	107.1	107.6

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	108.4	108.4	108.4

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-44	107.25	107.25	107.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	55	55	55
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	82¼	81¾	81¾
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 Allegh Val 4s '42	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	65	64½	64½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
30 Am T&T 5½s '43	107 17-32	107 13-32	107½
8 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109	109	109
5 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Am T Fdr cv '50	105½	105½	105½
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	109	109	109
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Ann Arbor 4s '95	45	45	45
5 Arm Del 4s '57	104¼	104	104
5 Arm Del 4s '55	104⅛	104	104
44 AT&SF 4s '59	106¼	105⅝	106¼
4 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	102	101½	102
15 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	86⅝	86⅜	86¾
1 AT&SF 4½s '48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 A C Line 4½s '64	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
2 A C Line 5s '45	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
3 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	75½	75½	75¾
12 Atl Refin 3s '53	106½	106½	106½
12 B&O 1st mig '48 st	67⅝	67½	67½
2 B&O '95 st A	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
2 BO '95 st C	29¾	29¾	29¾
6 B&O 2000 st D	26¼	26¼	26¼
30 B&O '96 st F	26½	26½	26½
1 B&O cv '60 ct	12⅝	12½	12⅝
5 B&O 1st 4s '48	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51 st	55	55	55
8 B&O S W '50 st	44¼	44	44
17 Beth Stl 3½s '52	109¼	109	109
11 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105½	105	105¼
78 Boston &Me '57 '67	51½	50⅜	51½
70 Boston&Me 5s '67 st	50¼	49½	50¼
61 Boston&Me 4³⁄₈s '61	51	50	51
29 Boston&Me 4³⁄₈s '61 st	49½	49	49½
53 Boston&Me 5s '55	51½	50¾	51½
5 Boston&Me 5s '55 st	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41ct	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Bkly Man Th 4½s '66	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
20 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	106½	106½	106½
10 Bkly Un El 1st '5s '50 ct	90¾	90¾	90¾
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113⅜	113	113⅜
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	107	106¾	106¾
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	59	59	59
8 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101½	101⅛	101⅛
1 San Nat 5s '69 Jly	101	101	101
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Can Pac 5s '54	80¼	80¼	80¼
17 Can Pac 4½s '60	74	73⅞	73⅞
4 Can Pac 4s perp	63⅞	63½	63⅝
1 Celotex 4½s '42 ww	88	88	88
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	108	108	108
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	46¾	46¾	46¾
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68¼	68	68
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	81½	81⅜	81⅜
6 C & O 3½s '96 D	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¾	99⅝	99¾
10 C & O rfg 3½s '63F	105¾	105⅝	105¾
1 C&Og rfg 5s '71 A	89¾	89¼	89⅝
6 CB&Q 4½s '77	83	82½	83
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	15½	15½	15½
7 Chi & Erie 5s '82	98	98	98
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	29¼	29⅛	29¼
11 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6½	6½
11 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
10 CM&SP 4³⁄₈s '89F	27	27	27
10 CM&SP 4½s '89C	27	27	27
9 CM&SP gen 4s 89	26½	26	26½
5 CM³⁄₄SP 3½s289B	26	26	26
5 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	16¾	16¾	16¾
20 Chi&NW cv 4³⁄₄s 49	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Chi Erie 4s 34 ct	63¼	63	63
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	93½	93½	93½
18 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94	93½	94
99 City of NY 3s 80Bwl	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
4 Choc Okla Gu 5s 52	13½	13⅜	13⅜
1 City ofNY 3s 80 wi	94¾	94⅝	94¾
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Clev & Pitts 4½s 42A	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Clev Elec Ill 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
18 Clev Elec Ill 5½s 70	86	85	86
7 Clev Un Term 5s 73	76	76	76
2 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	68	68	68
3 Col & Co 4½s 80	28	28	28
6 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	105¼	105	105¼
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	105½	105½	105½
15 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	129¾	129⅝	129¾
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Son Edis 3½s 58	109	108¾	109
8 Con Edis 3½s 56	105½	105½	105½
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	61½	60½	61½
1 Consum Pow 1st 3¼s 6	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	102½	102½	102½
2 Crown Cork 4½s '48	104½	104⅜	104½
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	28⅞	28¾	28¾
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56⅛	55¾	56⅛
10 D&RG 4½s '36	9½	9	9
10 D&RG 4s '36	9½	9⅜	9½
2 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	2	2	2
1 D&RG West 5s '78	6¾	6¾	6¾
10 Det Ed 4½s '61	108⅜	108	108
2 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107¼	107½
1 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	94¼	94¼	94¼
44 Erie rfg 5s 67	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
18 Erie rfg 5s '75	15⅛	15	15
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	62¼	62⅛	62¼
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	27½	27½	27½
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	61½	61½	61½
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	52	52	52
14 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	69½	69½	69½
5 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105	105	105
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	100⅛	100⅜	100⅜
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	94½	94½	94½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 Gt Nor 4¼s '77C	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
12 Gt Nor 4s '46G	104	104	104
62 Gt Nor 4s '46H	96	94¾	94¾
7 Gt Nor 3⅜s '67	78¾	78½	78⅝
3 G Bay & W deb B	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
8 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
7 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
11 Ill Cen 4s '52	45¾	45¾	45¾
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47¾	47¼	47¾
22 Ill Cen 4³⁄₄s '66	43	43	43
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	74	74	74
7 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	77½	77½	77½
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	77½	77½	77½
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	68	67½	68
20 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	76⅝	76	76¼
4 Int Paper 5s '55	102	102	102
1 Int Paper 5s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
15 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	93½	93½	93½
1 Int T & T 4½s '52	36½	36¼	36½
14 Int T & T 5s '55	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
5 Jones & Lau Stl 4¼s '61	95¾	95⅜	95⅜
3 K C South 5s '50	65½	65¼	65¼
10 K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
3 K C Term 4s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	85¼	85¼	85¼
10 Lake Shore Inc '75	39½	38¾	39½
1 Leh & N Y 4s '45	34½	34½	34½
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
9 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	13¼	13	13
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	128	128	128
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85	85	85
11 Lou&N 4¼s 2003	93½	93	93½
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
5 Manati Sug 4s '57	45½	45½	45½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Marion St Sh 6s '47 st	78½	78½	78½
37 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104	103½	103¾
6 MilSharta&NW 4s 47	15	15	15
1 Mo-Ill 5s 59	74	74	74
10 Mo-Kan-Tex 5s 62A	15	15	15
18 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	28	27¼	28
11 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
9 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	19½	19¼	19½
5 Mo Pac 6s 81 I	19⅜	19¼	19¼
17 Mob & Ohio 5s 38	39¼	38¾	38¾
24 Mob & O 4½s 77	32½	31¾	31⅞
2 MonWPaPubSv4¼s60	110¼	110¼	110¼
15 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	102	101¾	101¾
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Mont St T&T 2¼s 68	109	109	109
3 Nassau El 4s 51 ct	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Nat Distill 3½s 49	106	106	106
3 NtRyMex 4½s57asd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Nt RyMex 4s51asd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 N Orl & NE 4½s52	55½	55½	55½
2 No Tex&M 5½s54	37	37	37
10 No Tex&M 5½s54ct	36	36	36
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58½	58½	58½
26 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52⅞	52½	52⅞
10 NYC cn 4s '98	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
13 NYC 3s '46	80¼	80⅛	80¼
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	77	77	77¼
21 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	65½	65½	65½
4 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	56½	56¼	56½
10 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	107	107	107
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	21¾	21⅜	21¾
4 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21¼	21	21¼
8 NYNH&H 4s '57	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	6	6	6
3 NYStean 3½s'63	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 NY S&W gen 5s'40	10¾	10¼	10¾
24 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	28⅜	27¾	28⅜
1 NY S&W Term 5s'43	55	55	55
4 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5½	5½	5½
10 NL&O Pow 5s '55A	108	108	108
6 Norf Sou 5s '61A	17⅞	17½	17½
1 Norf & W 4s '96	123¼	123¼	123¼
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58¼	58	58¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047	51	51	51
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	50½	50⅜	50⅜
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47¾	47½	47¾
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	42	42

Data Reveal Foreign Cash Held in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported that Denmark and Norway had around $95,689,000 in cash in this country at the end of January.

This was the first time that the short-term balances of these countries had been included in the Department's monthly bulletin. The figures are purposely issued three months late so that they will be or no value to speculators.

The holdings of the two countries attracted interest because President Roosevelt by a proclamation "froze" the credits of Norway and Denmark immediately after those countries were invaded by Germany.

A balance of $66,986,000 was reported for Norway and $28,703,000 for Denmark.

Other balances reported included Belgium, $166,215,000; Sweden, $162,385,000, and Finland, $23,822,000. All the balances were increased during January, Sweden having the largest gain, $20,156,000.

The Treasury reported a net liquidation of American securities by foreign owners of $4,479,000 during the month. This compared with a post-war high of $49,689,000 in October and a low of $1,087,000 in December.

British and Canadian investors were among the largest sellers of American securities, while Switzerland and the Netherlands continued to be heavy purchasers. France increased its holdings slightly for the third consecutive month.

The total net capital movement between the United States and other countries for January represented an inflow of $37,595,000, the Treasury said, compared with an inflow of $5,046,000 in December.

Despite war purchases abroad, the total of foreign short-term balances rose $46,704,000 to $2,948,035,000 at the end of January.

British short-term balances declined $43,766,000 during the month to $404,451,000, while the French balance rose somewhat to $290,591,000.

United States balances in foreign countries increased $24,341,000 to a total of $533,043,000.

U. S. Farm Realty Values Up 1 P. C. In 12 Months Time

WASHINGTON (AP) — American farm real estate values increased an average of one per cent during the year ended March 1, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported.

However, the national average was about 15 per cent below the pre-World War base period. The low point during the past decade was in 1933 when the national average was 27 per cent below the base period.

The bureau said the March 1 index value was 85 as compared with 84 in 1939, 85 in 1937 and 1938, and 100 in 1912-14.

The increase during the past year reflected in part an increase in prices of agricultural products and the generally higher level of farm cash income.

The West North Central region was the only major geographic division of the country showing a decline in real estate values, from 68 per cent of the base period in 1939 to 67 per cent in 1940. The largest average gain was in the south central states.

The index by states last year and this, respectively, showed:

Maine, 94 and 95; New Hampshire, 93 and 94; Vermont, 100 and 101; Massachusetts, 113 and 113; Rhode Island, 118 and 120; Connecticut, 124 and 124; New York, 86 and 86.

Maryland, 100 and 100; Virginia, 110 and 112; North Carolina, 138 and 138; South Carolina, 88 and 89; Georgia, 80 and 82; Florida, 131 and 133; Tennessee, 104 and 108; Alabama, 122 and 122; Mississippi, 106 and 106; Arkansas, 95 and 95; Louisiana, 117 and 121.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 29

Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Demand	$3.52	$3.51½	$4.2397
Cable	3.52	3.51⅞	4.2397
France—franc	.0199¼	.0199	†
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1688	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	†
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5311	†
Sweden—krona	.2350-80	.2350	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0345x	.0345x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0238

South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2300	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1750	.1750	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7519

Far East			
Japan—yen	.2346	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5368	.5368	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2175	.2175	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0612	*
Straits Settmnts—dol	.4175	.4162	.9613
Philippine Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000

Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8500	.8425	1.6931

Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	†

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02263 as of March 1. ††Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‡Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 26 compared with April 27, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $13,837,110.77 ($10,300,-615.01); expenditures $24,730,376.96 ($22,-445,561.82); net balance $2,215,839,310.87 ($3,045,584,872.91); working balance included $1,492,144,783.11 ($2,382,235,255.34); customs receipts for month $23,584,467.21 ($27,343,674.27); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $4,701,985,387.99 ($4,634,420,734.16); expenditures for $7,868,168,752.79; ($7,505,-420,776.82); excess of expenditures, $3,166,-183,364.80 ($2,871,000,642.36); gross debt $42,614,212,683.71 ($40,055,843,663.62); increase above previous day $1,043,569.90; gold assets $18,741,324,376.84 ($15,714,-848,674.77).

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40)	39½	41½
Bank of Man (.80a)	17	18½
Bank of N Y (14)	416	425
Bankers Tr (2)	58	60
Bklyn Tr (4)	84	89
Cen Han Bk&Tr (4)	102½	105½
Chase Nat (1.40)	34	36
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	49	51
Commercial (8)	202	208
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	13½	15
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	53¾	54¾
Empire Tr (.60)	11¼	12¼
First Nat (Bos) (2)	47½	49½
First Natl (100)	1920	1960
Guaranty Tr (12)	300	305
Irving Tr (.40)	12	13
Manuf'ctrs Tr (2)	39	41
Manufrs Tr pf (2)	53	55
Natl City (1)	28¾	30¼
N Y Trust (5)	110½	113½
Public (1.50)	31½	33½
Title G & T	2¾	3¾

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetna Casualty (4a)	120½	124½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51¼	53¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	30½	32½
American Equitable (1)	20	21½
American Ins Newark (½a)	13	14½
American Reinsurance (1.60a)	47	49
American Reserve (1½)	19¼	20¾
American Surety (2½)	50¼	52¼
Automobile (1a)	34¾	36¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Boston (1.60a)	615	625
Carolina (1.30)	29½	31½
City of New York	22¼	23¾
Connecticut General Life (.80)	29	30½
Continental Casualty (1.20)	34¼	36¼
Fid & Dep (4)	125	127
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9¼	10½
Frank Fire (1a)	29	30½
General Reinsurance (1a)	42	44¼
Georg Home (1a)	26¼	28¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¼	43¼
Globe & Rep (½)	10½	12
Globe & Rut	15	17½
Great American Insurance (1a)	26¾	28¼
Hanover (1.20)	24½	26
Hartford Fire (2a)	84½	87½
Home Fire Secc	1½	2½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	32	34
Homestead (1)	18½	20
Knickerbocker (½)	9½	10½
Lincoln Fire	2	2¾
Maryland Cas	1⅞	2⅜
Mass Bond (3½)	66¼	68¾
National Fire (2)	58¼	60¼
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
New Amst Cas (¾)	17¼	18½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47	49

Virginia Schools Present Play In Honor of Monroe

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia public schools, both elementary and high, presented the play, "James Monroe of Virginia," in honor of the birthday of the fifth President of the United States, which was April 28. The play deals with the four great accomplishments of Monroe—the Louisiana Purchase, the neutrality of the Great Lakes, the purchase of the Floridas, and the Monroe Doctrine—and introduces such other notables of that period as Jefferson, Madison and John Quincy Adams.

The play was written by Robert Kinney, of the staff of the Virginia Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration. He made two versions, one for elementary and the other for high schools. The play was presented under the joint sponsorship of the Virginia State Board of Education, Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Monroe Birthplace Monument Association.

The latter group seeks to acquire the site of "Monrovia," where Monroe was born in 1758. It is located in Westmoreland County, near Colonial Beach, Va., some 35 miles southeast of Fredericksburg. Here the Association also plans to erect a suitable memorial.

Jay W. Johns of Charlottesville, is President of the Association; Mrs. R. Hill Fleet, First Vice-President; Mrs. N. Addison Baker, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Thomas Lomax Hunter, Secretary, and H. W. B. Williams, Treasurer.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD NOW OPEN
Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

IN THE HEART OF THE SIERRAS
Inside Tahoe National Forest, 4000 feet altitude, on wide paved State Highway, only 12 minutes to County Seat. 90 minutes enchanting drive to Lake Tahoe. 80 acres tranquil beauty, inspiring outlook, excellent water. Ideal Haven of Rest, Summer Home or Winter Sports. PRIVATE HOME of owner who wants funds for further development. Will sell choice acreage to congenial persons. Address OWNER Box 92, Nevada City, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION wanted with wholesale, retail, or shipper fresh fruits, vegetables; thorough knowledge of industry, 19 years' experience broker, jobber, also some shipping. Write X-5, 333 North Michigan Avenue, S.-2900, Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Will share apartment with woman; 2 rooms, 2 baths, kitchen, screened porch, new furniture; reasonable. GE 8721.

CLEANING SERVICE

EXPERTS in cleaning, reweaving and demothing Oriental and Domestic rugs. For estimate phone Nashua, N. H. 3952 ARABY RUG CO. REPRESENTATIVE.

HAIRDRESSING

VICTOR ROTH
All branches Hairdressing at liberal charges. Permanents $5.00 up. LA 0024. 1456 Union Avenue, Montreal.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
RAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive rooms and board in cultured home for refined gentlemen. 1714 Minnwood Place N. W. Col. 8119.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—STUDIO room near State House; ample closet, shower; quiet; all privileges; business girl. Laf. 4339.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

AMITYVILLE, N. Y.—Waterfront Country Home; beautiful landscaped lawn; own bulkheaded dock. Attractive terms. Amity Harbor 309 Broadway. Worth 2-1165.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING SCHOLARSHIP AUDITIONS
May 5—ONE MONTH CLASS FEE
ROBERT MALONE—Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Col. 5-9739

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Insurance
HOME, AUTOMOBILE, BUSINESS — FIRE, THEFT, COMPENSATION
Patronize Monitor Advertisers!
PAUL D. CRANDALL
—REALTOR—
Tower Building, Washington D. C. District 9216

Maine

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower SEEDS
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAINE — PORTLAND (Continued)

BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
Newest colors and designs
Carter Bros. Co.
JEWELERS
PORTLAND, ME.

Columbia Masterworks
Our New Record Department is proud to feature famous classics by the world's leading artists on Columbia Records.
Play them at your leisure in our new sound-proof player booths.
COLUMBIA, VOCALION, BRUNSWICK *and* DECCA RECORDINGS
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
Anita Files Hat Shop
114A High Street
Portland, Maine

LIFE INSURANCE
ANNUITIES
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let me help you with insurance problems.
PHILIP H. MacDONALD
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

Randall Coal — McAllister Coke
FUEL OIL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 — 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Lovely
Lingerie
For bride-to-be . . and what nice shower-gifts, too!
HARRY G. EMMONS

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

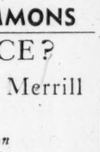
KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

DOVER

LYNCH'S BOBBING SHOPPE and BEAUTY PARLOR
Hair Cutting
Permanent Waving
and all branches of Beauty Culture



450 Central Ave. Tel. 1195

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St., Tel. 73

Groceries—Meats
Vegetables
We Deliver

DAERIS AIR-CONDITIONED RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
Cor. Central Ave. and Third St. Tel. 316
Delicious Food and Courteous Service—Pleasant Environment
Visit our Annex with your friends

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

NEW HAMPSHIRE — MANCHESTER (Continued)

Well-Known Historic Patterns. An Ideal Gift including
'Old Ironsides'
the "Constitution" Hitchcock Chair.
Drop in TODAY and select yours. Price range $1.95 to $25. Ample unrestricted parking.
TELEPHONE 1880
C. A. HOITT CO.
Valley and Wilson Streets

Phone 296 or 4567
for delivery anywhere in Manchester
We carry for your convenience two products advertised in the Monitor by Merchants in Manchester—Fearon's Ice Cream and Porter's Milk and Cream.
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT STREET

Get Your Share of
Leavitt's Anniversary Values
This greatest Dept. Store is out to offer the most for your money on everything you want for spring. Come yourself. See how tremendous cash buying power and big volume low prices can save you money on every purchase.
LEAVITT'S

FUR STORAGE
Repairing, Cleaning and Remodeling
Fur coats for sale and made to order. Silver fox neckpieces scarfs and capes
Phone 1850
McLANE & TAYLOR
624 Willow Street

PENN STATE GAS & OIL
GASOLINE
MOTOR OILS, TIRES
RANGE and FUEL OILS
Cheerful Service
Manchester and Pine Streets

Baby Week
Practical "pretties" for the most precious member of your family! Everything for Baby . . . styled and priced to please doting parents and their budgets.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NASHUA

SHOP the NEW Poirier's
Furniture—Rugs—Linoleums
Whitney Maple—Cushman Creations
Stoves—Venetian Blinds—Gifts
POIRIER FURNITURE CO. INC.
228 Main Street Tel. 2340

DINE—MOTHER'S DAY at
PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
A Delightful Way to Surprise Her
153 Main St. Tel. 272

PORTSMOUTH

REAL ESTATE in the SEACOAST REGION
The Gardner Agency
307 STATE STREET
Tel. Portsmouth 344

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

NEWPORT NEWS

See the
NEW SUMMER FURNITURE
Third Floor
NACHMAN'S

NORFOLK

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 41212 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN
"FRIENDLY"
SHOE for Men

Belmont and Cary 4-9824
618 N. Lombardy 1-7611
Rolls, Tarts, Pastries, etc.
GRIGG'S BAKERIES

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

VIRGINIA — ROANOKE

A. R. MINTON Inc.
FRESH and CURED MEATS
POULTRY - EGGS
24 EAST CAMPBELL AVENUE
Phone 2-7205 Quick Service

HARDWARE
for Every Purpose
Roanoke Hardware Company
Dial 6246
109 W. Campbell Avenue and 218 W. Salem Avenue

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Propst-Childress Shoe Company
Beautiful Shoes, Hosiery too
304 S. Jefferson Street Dial 9269

N. W. Pugh Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE
FASHIONS
from head to toe to groom you and your family for your smartest season.
35 West Campbell Phone 9211

New Spring Arrivals at
JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
We invite you to come in and look over the new Printzess Coats and Suits. We are appreciative of your patronage.

Canada

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAMES TASKER
HABERDASHER AND CLOTHIER
Importers, Christy's Hats, Mandlebergs Weathercoats, Irish Poplin Ties, English Gowns and Dress Wear
64 KING ST. E., WEST POST OFFICE

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

The Great Forest Specialty Shop of Western Canada
DEVLINS
The Pat Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa Canada

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

TORONTO

MANOR WOOL SHOP
Home of
HAND KNIT GARMENTS
Finest Wools—Free Instructions Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE ST. HY 7463

Varsity
RESTAURANT
—Our service invites your patronage—
328 BLOOR ST. W. — AT SPADINA

HARRY YOUNG
Fine Footwear
for Men and Women
6 ST. CLAIR E. HY 4944

This Spring try the FOOT SAVER SHOE
on Short Back Lasts. No slipping at the heel.
CANTILEVER SHOES
18 BLOOR ST. W., TORONTO
1173 ST. CATHERINE ST. W., MONTREAL

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Little Chauncey

"I'm not going to cry, but I DO feel rather cloudy."

In Lighter Vein

A String Bean

Bobby (squeezing toothpaste from the tube): "How much may I take, Mother?"

Mother: "Oh, a little, about as big as a bean."

Then Bobby squeezed the tube and out shot the paste.

Mother: "Oh, not so much! I said as big as a bean."

Bobby: "Yes, but this is a string bean."—Christian Index.

Reminiscent

Reporter: "I suppose your success has been achieved only after a hard struggle."

Actor: "Oh, yes, there was a time when my name appeared oftener on a board bill than on a bill board."

Fruitless Variety

If you have a spare piece of ground, why not plant one or two lack-currant bushes next autumn? —Gardening Article.

Because we've enough of that sort already.—Humorist.

Remembrances

"Cheer up! You'll soon forget all about that girl and be happy again."

"Oh, no, I won't, I've bought too many things for her on the installment plan."—Exchange.

How's That?

"I believe I shall have to give up taking part in amateur theatricals. It always makes me feel that I am making a fool of myself."

"I know; everybody feels the same way."

Priceless

Guide: "This picture is two hundred years old and is worth $25,000."

Visitor: "Oh, dear! One can just imagine how much it would cost if it were new!"

Did You Ever Wonder

How the underground portion of plants compares with the portion above ground?

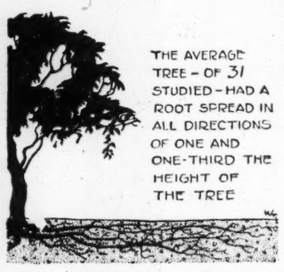
The unseen, underground portion of many plants is as extensive and marvelous as the familiar above-ground structure.

In certain trees the tap roots drive straight into the earth for a distance equal to the length of the tree trunk. An oak is one example of a tree with such a tap root. The water and dissolved minerals needed by the tree are thus drawn from great depths underground.

Other trees have an intricate network of roots that extend widely to the sides but do not descend to extreme depths. The pine provides an example of such a tree, feeding on substances found near the surface of the ground.

Roots serve as anchors as well as channels for food supply, and a hundred-foot tree with leafy branches spread to the gale needs a firm, substantial base to hold it upright.

In desert regions, the mesquite shrub has to send its roots quite a distance to find water. Cases have been observed in which mesquite



roots have reached a length of 60 feet. It is said that the Mexicans sometimes study the direction taken by mesquite roots when planning to sink a well for water.

The smaller plants are no less amazing in their underground development. Careful measurements of the maze of fine, hairlike roots of a clump of wild prairie grass disclosed the astonishing fact that at two years the plant had developed over 300 miles of roots, all interwoven through a cube of earth 7 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet.

Research by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, which included studies of 31 different species of trees and shrubs, seems to indicate that the average spread of roots in each direction is about 1½ times the height of the tree.

Alfalfa, a cloverlike plant of the bean family, sometimes sends its roots to a depth of 30 feet below the surface. And the plant called the "man-root," a small bush-morning-glory 2 or 3 feet high, has a root which grows to approximately the size and roughly the shape of a man.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Quotation

NEITHER despise nor oppose that which thou dost not understand.—PENN.

Bible Facts

The Home of King Saul

We are informed in 1 Sam. 10:26 that "Saul also went home to Gibeah"; and various other Biblical references combine to suggest that not only was Gibeah his birthplace, but also his royal residence when he was appointed as the first king of Israel.

Thus we find Saul and his son Jonathan, and the forces under their command, encamped at Gibeah during the war between Israel and the Philistines (1 Sam. 13:16); while we learn that, following Saul's rejection as announced by the prophet Samuel, the king "went up to his house, to Gibeah of Saul" (15:34); and, again, we are informed that "Saul abode in Gibeah" (22:6).

On the way northward from Jerusalem and at about three miles from the city, one passes close to the site of the ancient Gibeah, which is now known as Tell el-Ful, literally "The Hill of Beans."

Where Would You Find—

1. The Dolomites?
2. Ambrose Channel?
3. An orchestra conducted by Sir Ernest MacMillan?
4. The Bad Lands?
5. The Granite City?
6. The Ringling Museum of Art?
7. The Muir Glacier?
8. Holy Cross College?
9. The "Watcher," the "Sleeper," and the "Dreamer"?
10. The last State to enter the Union?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Three Steps

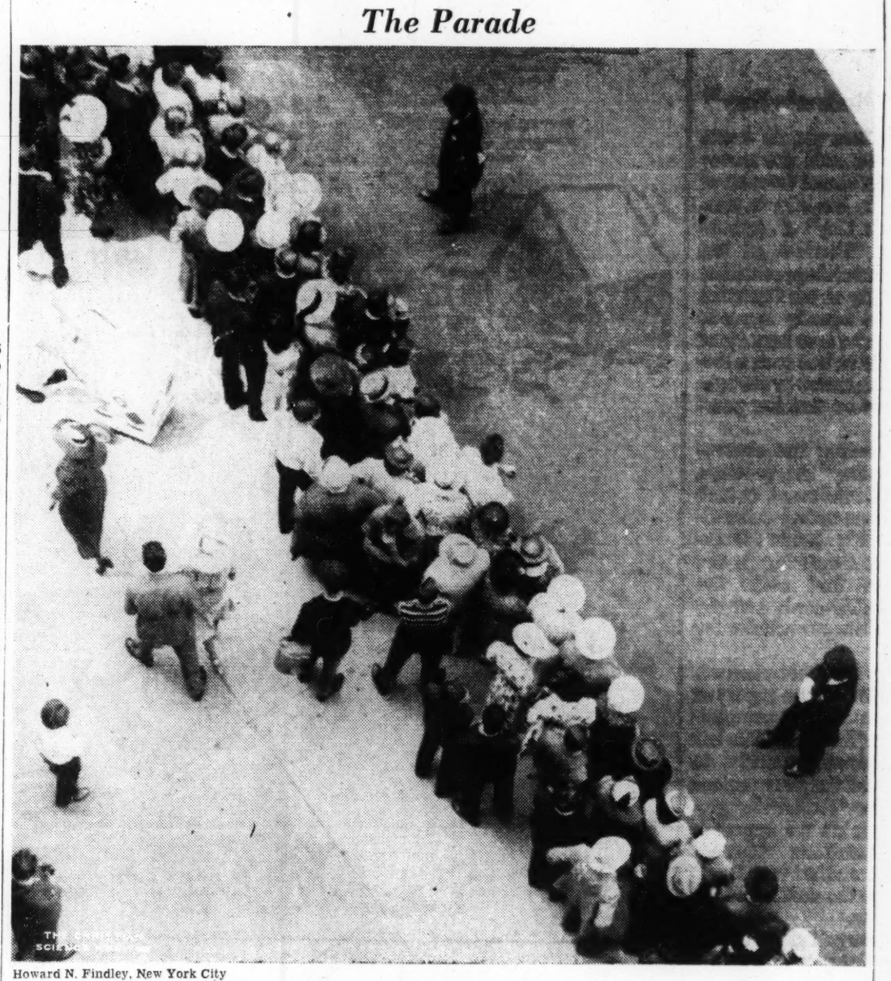
Zoroaster, the noble sage of Persia, speaking of his journey to a higher concept of service, expressed himself in this fashion:

"I was in darkness, but I took three steps and found myself in paradise. The first step was a good thought; the second, a good word; and the third, a good deed."

The Gate

The knowledge of words is the gate of scholarship—Wilson.

The Parade



Howard N. Findley, New York City

A Camera Club member gets a bird's-eye view of an expectant sidewalk throng just before the procession comes into view.

A Verse for Today . . .

They that dwell under his shadow shall return; they shall revive as the corn, and grow as the vine.—Hosea 14:7.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Sprinkling a little on each piece of propaganda that comes out of Europe would soon run up into salt.

Answers: The man who watches the clock will always be one of the hands.

Concerning Education

A man cannot leave a better legacy to the world than a well-educated family.—Thomas Scott.

The tutors of youth have an ascendancy over the stars of their nativity.—Arabian proverb.

'Tis education forms the common mind; just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.—Pope.

There are obviously two educations. One should teach us how to make a living, and the other how to live.—James T. Adams.

Education is a debt due from the present to future generations.—George Peabody.

If a man empties his purse into his head no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.—Benjamin Franklin.

It is on the sound education of the people that the security and destiny of every nation chiefly rests.—Kossuth.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

de Kauffmann, Henrik (hĕn′-rĭk dĕ kouf′-măn)—Danish Minister to the United States.

Goossens, Eugene (gōō′-sĭnz)—Conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

Guisan, Gen. Henri (äN-rē′ gē-zäN′) — Commander-in-Chief of Switzerland's defense forces.

Kaupisch, Gen. Leonhard (lā′-ōn-härt kou′-pish)—Commander of the German Army of Occupation in Denmark.

Kiruna (kē′-rü-nä) — Town in a rich iron region of Sweden.

Mikoyan, Anastas (ä-nä-stäs′ mē-kü-yän′) — Soviet Foreign Trade Commissar.

Saenz, Cristobal (krēs-tō′-bäl sä′-ānz)—Foreign Minister of Chile.

Salomoni, Dr. Tomas A. (tō-mäs′ sä′-lō-mō′-nē) — Foreign Minister of Paraguay.

Siles, Hernando (ĕr-nän′-dō sē′-läs)—Bolivian Ambassador to Chile.

Tinaz, Gen. Naji (nä-jē′ tē-näz′) — Turkey's Minister of National Defense.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Dodecanese (dō-dĕk′-ā-nēs′)—Islands in the Ægean Sea, reportedly being fortified by Italy.

Haakon VII (hō′-kŏn)—King of Norway.

Kristiansand (krĭs′-tyan-sän′)—Norwegian port.

Trondheim (trŏn′-hām)—Important Norwegian seaport.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ädd, ąccount, ärm, ąsk, sofą; ēve, hḛre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ọbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ụnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdụre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Spreading Glory

It was only a glad "good morning,"
As she passed along the way;
But it spread the morning's glory
Over the livelong day.
—Carlotta Perry.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bouquet of Friendship

Los Angeles

A lovely bouquet of flowers, the stem of each one having a crisp new dollar bill fastened to it, makes a happy centerpiece, surely, for a bridal shower. But when such a surprising floral arrangement reveals that joyful hopes cannot be disappointed, how increasingly beautiful it is!

So thought one bride-to-be when, upon being feted in honor of her approaching marriage, she found in the heart of the large bouquet of flowers presented to her a complete recompense for an amount of money that she had recently lost. She had said little about the circumstance, was hardly aware that any of her friends knew about it.

But the one who had planned a shower to honor this friend sent word to all bidden that more than any other gift, the gift of a dollar bill could add to the happiness of the occasion. It was not necessary to tell why at the time, for the response was immediate.

So the bouquet made up for that event turned out to have much more within it than so many dollars cleverly wired to the flowers. It increased the happiness of everyone present at the party when it was learned that the hostess's forethought had thus given them an opportunity to contribute to another's happiness.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

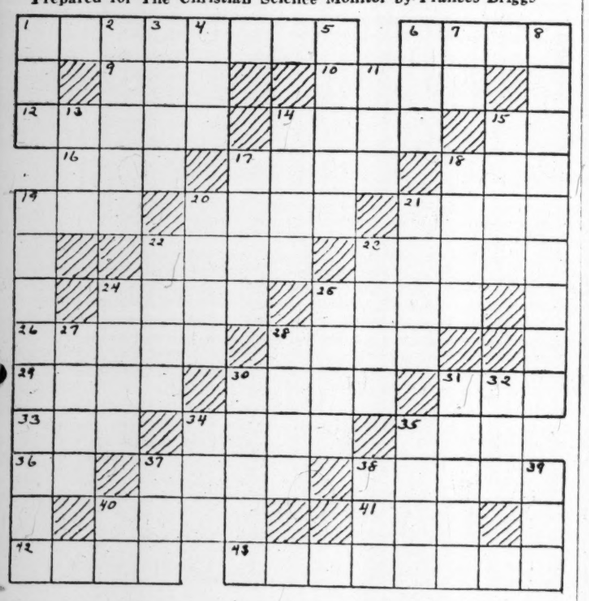
1. A group of mountains in the Carinthian Alps and in Southern Tyrol.
2. One of the principal entrance channels to the Harbor of New York.
3. Sir Ernest MacMillan conducts the Toronto Symphony Orchestra in Canada.
4. Waste areas consisting of horizontal strata deeply eroded into fantastic architectural forms in South Dakota.
5. Aberdeen, Scotland; from the extensive use of the stone.
6. Sarasota, Florida; contains examples of European art from classic to modern times collected by the circus showman.
7. Alaska.
8. Worcester, Mass.
9. Popular names for a series of three dykes built by the Dutch to keep out the North Sea.
10. Arizona, on February 14, 1912.

Discouragement

Discouragement is merely disenchanted egotism.—Mazzini.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Idaho Springs?
6—Josiah succeeded what king of Judah?
9—Where is West Linn (abbr.)?
10—Battenberg, Germany, gave its name to a kind of what?
12—What was shape of King Arthur's table?
14—According to Isaac Watts, dogs delight to bark and do what?
15—Columbia is capital of what State (abbr.)?
16—What dessert did Jack Horner eat?
17—What is the name of god of wealth in Spenser's "Faëry Queen"?
18—What is highest mountain of Philippine Islands?
19—Cosette is a character in "—— Miserables."
20—What is a commercial and manufacturing city of Bulgaria?
21—What name is given to curds and whey?
22—What is a town of Norway?
23—Giacomo Meyerbeer played what musical instrument?
24—A vieja is a coat, fish, or rock—which?
25—If you visited Pori, whom would you see (sing.)?
26—What is color of blossom of Cherokee rose?
28—A capercaillie has sails, wings, or hoofs—which (sing.)?
29—If you were in Dortmund, Germany, in what direction would you travel to reach Halle?
30—Music is the food of what?
31——— City is in Indiana.
33—What is a silver coin of Lithuania?
34—Hephaestus was Greek god of what?
35—"—— from the Madding Crowd" is a Thomas Hardy novel
36—Lines (abbr.).
37—Who planned the city of Philadelphia?
38—A talar is a robe, coin, or bird—which (pl.)?
40—Decay in timber is called what?
41—What is a commune of Belgium?
42—What is a department of northern France?
43—Whom did Marie Louise marry?

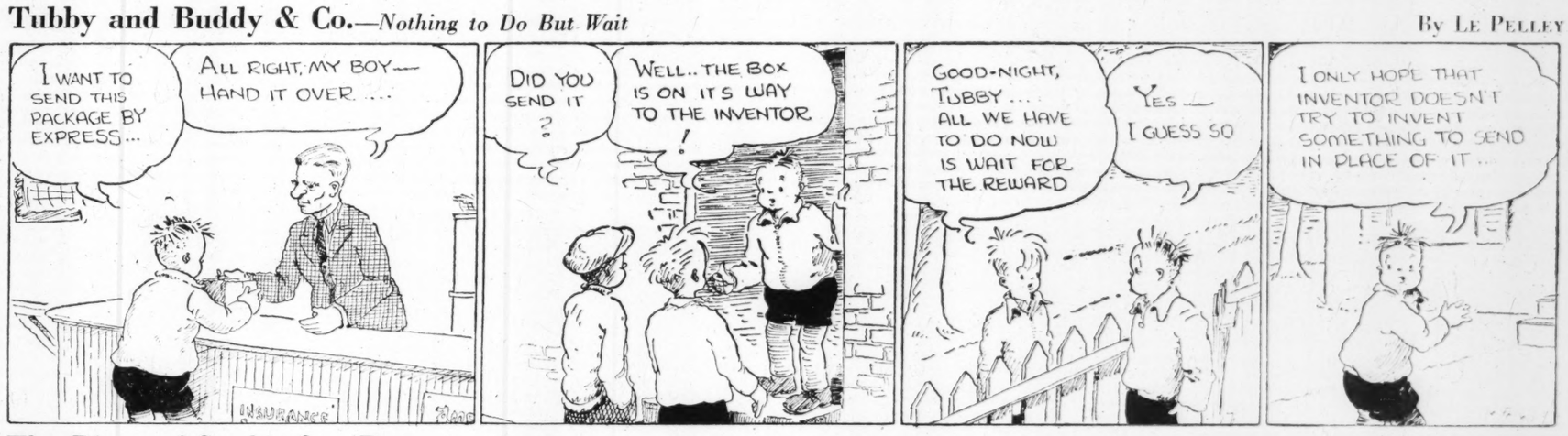
Down

1—Mongrel dog is what?
2—What was middle name of author of "Kidnapped"?
3—What is a department of northwestern France?
4—The tilaka, worn on forehead by Hindus, is usually what color?
5—What is one of most common fruit trees of Palestine?
6—In certain games, what is a point won by a single stroke?
7—A famous potato state (abbr.)?
8—In what place did Paul intend to winter (Titus 3:12)?
11—What goddess of mischief appears much in Greek tragedy?
13—How would a poet write "open"?
14—King of Egypt in "Aida" sings what?
15—You hold a distaff to do what?
17—Who was Ham's eldest son?
18—What was first name of Seeger, American poet?
19—Who is a legendary Welsh prince in the Gellert story?
20—"The desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the ——."
21—What do characters of Charpentier's "Louise" do?
22—What glove does a baseball catcher wear?
23—What is a tree mentioned in Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
24—Clenched hand is what?
25—How many players on a side in basketball?
27—What sometimes falls during a thunderstorm?
28—A piccadill was shot, sung, or worn—which?
30—What fabric is made in Northern Ireland?
31—What actor is married to Carole Lombard?
32—Exist.
34—What was former headdress of Turks?
35—Constellation Equuleus is also called what?
37—What part of goat's-horn gave that herb its name?
38—What is a commune of Lombardy, Italy?
39—What was relationship of Micaiah to Imlah?
40—Debtor (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nothing to Do But Wait*

By LE PELLEY

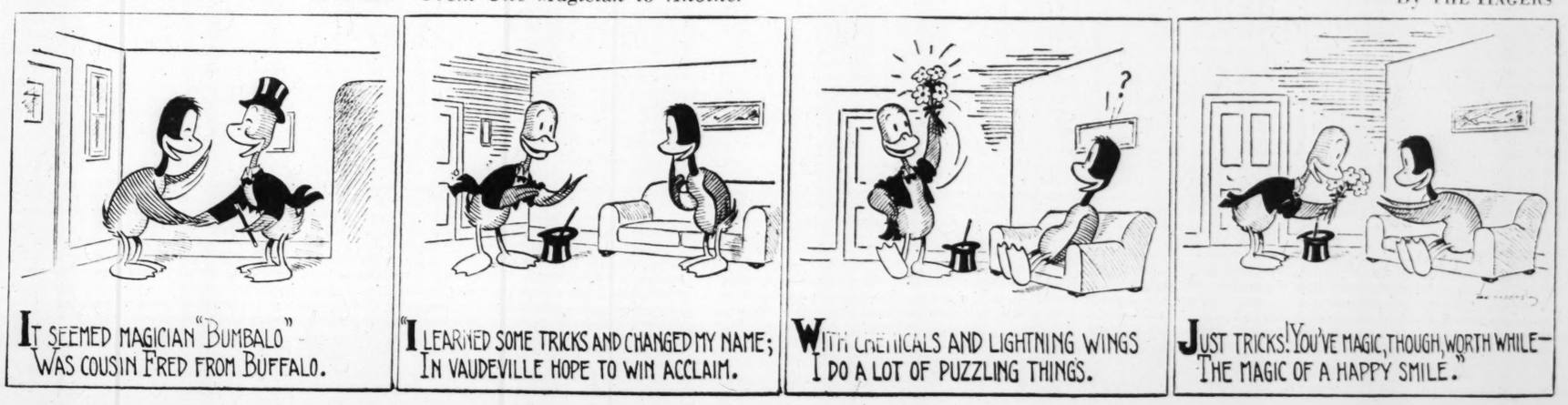

I WANT TO SEND THIS PACKAGE BY EXPRESS...
ALL RIGHT, MY BOY— HAND IT OVER. ....
INSURANCE
DID YOU SEND IT ?
WELL.. THE BOX IS ON ITS WAY TO THE INVENTOR !
GOOD-NIGHT, TUBBY ... ALL WE HAVE TO DO NOW IS WAIT FOR THE REWARD
YES — I GUESS SO
I ONLY HOPE THAT INVENTOR DOESN'T TRY TO INVENT SOMETHING TO SEND IN PLACE OF IT ...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'm Still Puzzled Over That Fire Dog Business*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*From One Magician to Another*

By THE HAGERS


IT SEEMED MAGICIAN "BUMBALO" WAS COUSIN FRED FROM BUFFALO.
"I LEARNED SOME TRICKS AND CHANGED MY NAME; IN VAUDEVILLE HOPE TO WIN ACCLAIM.
WITH CHEMICALS AND LIGHTNING WINGS I DO A LOT OF PUZZLING THINGS.
JUST TRICKS! YOU'VE MAGIC, THOUGH, WORTH WHILE— THE MAGIC OF A HAPPY SMILE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Revising the Wage-Hour Law

Clearly one of the most important debates of the present hurried session of Congress is the one which is opening on the possible amendment of the Federal Wage and Hour Law. Like many innovations of great scope, the wage-hour law has worked unsatisfactorily in some respects, though the sentiment of the country at large doubtless favors the general policy of putting a reasonable floor under wages in the lowest-paid industries. How to apply the policy becomes the question.

Unfortunately the wage-hour law began by freezing arbitrary limitations upon all occupations in all parts of the United States, beginning moderately at 25 cents an hour for a 44-hour week, but rising by years to a 40-hour week in 1941 and a 40-cent wage in 1945.

This statutory blanketing has caused all sorts of difficulty and complaint in seasonal industries where the rigid hour limit means heavy overtime payments in rush seasons regardless of idleness at other times. It has applied sometimes rather grotesquely to white-collar workers and junior executives earning much more than the grades intended to be protected. It has caused extreme difficulty in attempting to define the "area of production" within which the processors of farm products are exempt.

Now the effort is to iron out these complexities by still more exemptions —which in some instances would complicate matters further. If nothing better could be done, an amendment such as the Wage-Hour Administration has supported, limiting application of the act to employees receiving less than $200 a month, would simplify the situation for the present. But the design of the Barden amendments to exempt a million or more of workers in the agricultural processing trades, who most need some protection from exploitation, would only intensify the cleavage between urban and agrarian working standards.

Far better would it have been to have started differently with the law; and it is not too late yet to make that fresh start on a more flexible basis. Most of the state laws which have worked well have not attempted to freeze wage standards into the statutes but have set up committees, with representatives of employees, employers and the public, to establish wage levels for particular industries. This sort of procedure was added as a supplement to the Federal act, but the committees are limited to acting above, not below, the statutory standard.

A great deal can and should be done, and apparently is being done, under Col. Philip B. Fleming, to clarify the application of the present law by administrative rulings. But beyond this, and very much in preference to the Barden amendments, there is need that Congress, if it is in earnest about wage-hour legislation, should go back to foundation stones and lay a basis for minimum-wage administration that can adapt itself to economic need and to the practicalities of employment.

Dutch Dependencies

Recent activities of German troops along the Dutch frontier points up the world importance of the colonial empire of this small neutral. The peace-loving Netherlands, with a population of fewer than 9,000,000, occupies only 12,582 square miles along the North Sea coast. But her rich and extensive dependencies are as far-flung as the East Indies and the West Indies.

Should the Low Countries unhappily become in the eyes of Germany strategically worth the price of aggression, Netherlands holdings in the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean would take on enhanced significance. From Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Borneo, and New Guinea, flows a rich Dutch trade in tin, petroleum, rubber, sugar, cacao, and copra. Such material wealth might invite totalitarian aggrandizement—if it were not that the East Indian Archipelago is so powerfully sustained by British interests.

In the West, the Netherlands possesses, besides well-ensconced Dutch Guiana, a group of Caribbean islands. Of these, Curaçao is of definite military importance. Santa Anna, its chief harbor, affords a suitable base for seaplanes, submarines, and even a full-sized battleship. Only 669 miles from the Canal Zone, Curaçao likewise dominates the oil ports of Colombia and Venezuela. Potent Pan American interests consider the status quo of the West Indies as highly satisfactory.

To the Hollanders, it must come as a sustaining thought that their far-flung possessions are buttressed by the moral strength as well as the material interests of powerful democracies.

Substitute for "Mother's Day"

A good many mothers are no doubt in spontaneous accord with the movement started by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to substitute for "Mother's Day" an annual celebration of the "Festival of the Christian Home." Grateful appreciation of such a happy reality as the Christian home cannot but be equally appreciative of the mother who is so important and creative a part of it; but such a festival would be also inclusive of the contributing human factors that her presence influences.

Church leaders, noting the observance of "Mother's Day" in practice, apparently feel that sentiment (which is one thing) has been rather subordinated to sentimentality (which is another), a result not surprising in the case of a celebration that invites the composition of greeting cards and the marketing of miscellaneous articles for gift-giving.

Nor has "Mother's Day" been helped, in the dignity that should be a part of it, by the implied contrast and comparison of "Mother" and "Father." This has invited the professional humorist to exercise his craft, and the very serious to propose justice for "Father" by giving him a day. Thus do we approach a reductio ad absurdum: "Grandmother's Day," "Grandfather's Day," and so on to a day for the sisters and the cousins and the aunts.

The suggested change brings one to a mental pause at the two words—"Christian Home." Here in two words is a reality inclusive of all those things in behavior that make for better living and by extension for the amenities of a better civilization. It is not necessarily associated with any denominational expression of Christianity. It is instinctively respected; it has no part or parcel with so-called class distinction. Taking the world by and large, it is not too much to say that the annual recurrence of a "Festival of the Christian Home" would dedicate that day in the calendar to one of humanity's finest achievements.

Publicizing Guilt

An axiom of advertising is that when a product is widely advertised it has to be good or risk having its inferiority widely known. The product with which the Third Reich is attempting to place the blame for the war in Norway on the Allies seems to be falling below these specifications.

C. J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, has now countered the spectacularly staged claims of Joachim von Ribbentrop by citing evidence that German troops embarked many days, even weeks, before their destination became clear. And George Fielding Eliot, American military expert, has added to this evidence a study of a published facsimile of alleged British orders for a Norwegian invasion. These orders were said by Berlin to have been taken from captured British officers. Major Eliot's comparison of the facsimile with the service regulations covering the issuance of such orders discloses numerous departures from style.

It also calls to attention the date "April 7," which the Third Reich spokesmen say is earlier than that on which the Germans moved. This allegation should be compared with Mr. Hambro's statement that the 11,000-ton German whaler, the Jon Wilhelm, which Norwegian sources report as debarking soldiers and munitions, entered Norwegian waters north of Harstad on the morning of April 8. It would have taken a week for this vessel, according to Norwegian authorities, to reach this point from its German port.

Mr. Hambro states further that the Norwegian Legation in Berlin knew that German troops were sailing from German ports a week before the attack on Norway, but that the Legation's information did not lead it to believe these troops were intended for an attack on Norway.

Aside from the doubt thrown on German contentions by Mr. Hambro's statement and Major Eliot's study, there remains the fact that had the Allies intended an invasion of Norway they might well have attempted it at the time of the Russo-Finnish war. World opinion might have been conditioned to accept such an act as one not only of military but of moral necessity. Since that opportunity was not taken, it is unlikely the Allies are guilty of German charges.

As Dr. Hambro now says: "Unfortunately for our integrity, the absence of British men-o'-war when the Germans occupied the Norwegian ports has given us the most disastrous proof that England was totally unprepared for any landing of troops in Norway at the time of the German attack."

A Collector, Not a Builder

WHAT GOOD IS LEBENSRAUM WITHOUT A KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM?
FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS FROM DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN
AUSTRIA CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POLAND
NAZI AGGRESSION

Barnum Brought Me Over

The Man Who Beat Him—IX

Once upon a time two great circuses fought for leadership in that form of entertainment in the United States. The bigger of the two was owned by Phineas T. Barnum. The other, considerably smaller and much weaker financially, belonged to Cooper and Bailey, the ruling genius being a still very young Irish-American named James Anthony Bailey. There were other tented shows, but they all had a wholesome respect for the big Barnum outfit and kept out of its way.

That was a less polite era than the present, or, at any rate, one likes to suppose it was, and bill-posters of rival shows clashing in the same town generally fought it out. The knights of the paste-can and long-handled brush were doughty fellows who considered the billing of a rival show a personal insult to be wiped out by their own paste-brush, plus pugilistic prowess. To the winners went the spoils, in other words the hoardings, barn walls, and shop windows for the display of the lurid pictorial announcements. When a bill-posting crew struck a town already billed for another circus, they nonchalantly plastered over the "dates" of their rivals, replacing them with their own, and buried the streets and avenues, and contiguous territory with great streamers and banners reading, "Wait for the Big Show."

In young Jim Bailey, however, there was a strain of Celtic blood, and he deliberately and pluckily challenged the Barnum Circus, belligerently defying P. T. in his own territory. The sheer size of the latter's show, however, and lack of capital forced the smaller show back into the trenches very often. Then, one spring, in the Bailey circus menagerie, a baby elephant was born, and the smaller show went over the top. What Shirley Temple today is in the movie world, that baby elephant became to circus fans wherever it curled its tiny trunk. And, what was gall and wormwood to Barnum, everywhere his circus went that baby elephant was sure to go—either immediately before him, or right after him. Folks, old and young, saved their pennies to see the little chap, billed and starred like a grand opera prima donna. The older showman found audiences daily growing smaller. Young Bailey, on the other hand, was packing them in with his playful young pachyderm, performing to "straw" houses twice a day. In circus argot, "straw" is the equivalent of the theatrical S. R. O. sign. After the ushers have packed the eager crowds as tight as sardines on the bleachers, canvasmen lay down straw in front of the seats, thus making a front row. It is Valhalla for the youngsters.

Men of the circus make quick decisions; they have to. Bad weather, for instance, may hurt the box office of a theater, but only to a certain extent. A black, threatening cloud, may, and not infrequently does, cause a circus owner to send home thousands of good dollars—often to the angry disappointment of uncomprehending crowds that seldom realize the circus man has struck his tents and pocketed a large loss rather than run the risk of hurting them. Again, the circus man may find himself in a territory where floods or epidemics are keeping people home. The temptation to crawl on from day to day, pluckily fighting the elements, or other causes beyond his control, in order to keep faith with his "dates," may be great. Generally it is wiser to leave that section. In such cases he may and does have to make a quick switch into another territory, which involves a super amount of work, worry, and expense.

In this instance Barnum made his quick decision. He sent a telegram to his younger rival offering him one hundred thousand dollars for the baby elephant. One hundred thousand dollars is a lot of money. It was more in those days. It was a lot of money to young Bailey, on whose show were plastered a good many mortgages. He also made his quick decision. Instead of accepting the tempting financial offer, he refused it. And he spent the money he didn't get from Barnum on a huge, forty-sheet poster.

This pictured no clowns, no elephant. Instead, in great letters it bore a facsimile of Barnum's offer, with the added words: "This is what Barnum thinks of Cooper and Bailey's baby elephant." Again Phineas T. Barnum made his quick decision. He offered young Jim Bailey a co-partnership in his own circus, and thereafter the peoples of two continents, from the Golden Gate to the Caspian Sea, read in half a hundred languages the magic words, "The Greatest Show on Earth," flanked on either side by the portraits of two men. Thus must the name of James A. Bailey go down to posterity as the man who beat Barnum.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(To be continued)

Americans Making Up Minds Quietly

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY

By J. Roscoe Drummond

The American people are doing a lot of quiet thinking. It is evident on every hand in many ways.

While we were traveling from Oakland, California, to Ogden, Utah, a few days ago, the railroad conductor and trainmen fell into earnest conversation with a New York newspaper reporter and were cross-examining him on matters political, particularly on how New York State would be likely to respond to the issue of the third term. After the reporter finished his estimate of the way he believed his State felt and would be likely to vote, the conductor shook his head in almost parental disapproval.

"Well," he said slowly, "you may be right, but, you know, you people in the East don't have time to read the newspapers and listen to speeches on the radio the way we do and you just don't understand these issues."

* * *

Now, I wouldn't attempt to arbitrate as to which section of the country is thinking more perceptively on public affairs, but it is apparent that public opinion generally is notably poised and restrained and that no single political leader, no propaganda pressure group, no chain of newspapers, no network of radio commentators is dictating the sentiment of 130,000,000 people.

The fact which most impresses a roving correspondent is that notwithstanding the pressures of the European war, notwithstanding the pressures of pre-convention political campaigning, the American people are in the process of making their decision on vital questions without haste or hysteria.

As one gets away from the National Capital for a period he acquires something of a citizen's eye-view of public affairs as contrasted with a politician's eye-view and the citizen's eye-view shows a nation intent upon not being hurried in its judgment nor taken in by political catch-words, as they affect either the political conflict at home or the military conflict abroad.

From the citizen's eye-view it seems evident that:

There is no detectable bandwagon insistence that President Roosevelt run for a third term and that the strongest demand that the President be renominated comes from professional politicians who are seeking to serve themselves more than they are the President. Those who are most active in promoting the draft-Roosevelt campaign have little sympathy for the President's policies and to them election to office is more important than performance in office.

There seems to be little disposition to respond to a Republican campaign which would have as its central and strident appeal: "Turn the rascals out." There is noticeable a genuine popular concern over the mounting Federal debt, a conviction that in curbing business evils the Government has hampered national recovery by indiscriminate hostility to business. The country wants better results, a better atmosphere but is by no means clamoring for a wiping out of essential reforms.

* * *

American opinion is on a day-to-day basis about the war. It is watching events. It is strongly determined not to send an army to Europe but it is much less dogmatic about "measures short of war" than are the principal isolationist Presidential aspirants.

It is interesting to note that nearly every newspaper which I read coming East from California criticized Alfred Duff-Cooper, former First Lord of the British Admiralty, for declaring in a speech that Hitler's crimes were "crimes of the whole (German) people." Why do the Western and mid-Western newspapers resist Mr. Duff-Cooper's statement? It is not usually examined as to its basic validity, but it is criticized as fostering national hatred and making a constructive peace more difficult.

The American people are instinctively and intimately concerned with the kind of peace which is to follow this war, and the extent of its interest and contribution will not be hemmed in by the dogmas of political vote-getting. Opinion is undecided but open-minded on this question and candidates who put isolationism as an end in itself may well find that they are neither leading public sentiment nor being supported by it.

* * *

The American people will soon be estimating the caliber of the party nominees for the Presidency. Because preferential primaries are held in only a small minority of States and determine only a small minority of delegates, it would appear that public opinion can do little more than ratify one of the two convention choices.

But the American people can be thinking so straight that the conventions cannot ignore their real desires. It seems to one itinerant observer that, in the citizen's eye-view, the country as a whole, conscious that new decisions and new problems will be facing the Nation during the next four years, is looking first to qualities of moral and spiritual character which it wants in its President. As it discerns these qualities, it will discern the man who possesses them.

"Technological Unemployment Solution"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has just been called to the article in the Monitor entitled, "Technological Unemployment Solution Evades the Experts." This article begins with the statement, "Senator O'Mahoney has introduced a bill to tax labor-saving machines."

May I not say that this sentence conveys a wholly erroneous impression of the terms and purpose of my bill? This measure is not a tax on machines. It differs from all previous suggestions which have been made in the effort to find a solution for technological unemployment in that it provides, first of all, for a reward to employers of human labor in the form of tax credits to be measured by the amount of wages paid.

It provides, also, for a contribution by way of a tax to be paid by employers, but this contribution is not measured by the number or kind of machines. It is measured solely by the extent to which the total mark-up of the goods or services sold is due to other factors than employment. The tax is to be based upon earnings, not upon machines. I should like to substitute it for the present pay-roll tax.

Every witness representing industry who has appeared before the Temporary National Economic Committee has acknowledged that technological advance does displace individual workers. Every such witness has told the committee of the efforts of particular industries to absorb those who are displaced. This was true of the steel industry, of the railroad industry and today of the telephone industry.

Speaking of the introduction of the dial system recently, Mr. W. H. Harrison, vice president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, told our committee that his company has done "everything possible, including long-term planning, and, generally, separation allowances to minimize the consequences of the change-over." He also declared that it has been the policy of the company "to introduce improved practices and improved apparatus in such a way as to avoid or minimize adverse effects in the nature of economic waste or human hardship."

It is important, therefore, that in approaching this universally acknowledged problem we should not be misled by misinterpretation of proposed suggestions. To call my bill a tax on machines is one of these misinterpretations because it leads to the false impression that the measure is designed to penalize machine construction and obstruct technological progress whereas, as a matter of fact, the exact opposite is the purpose of the bill.

May I call your attention to the fact that in the first statement which I made with respect to this measure (in the March issue of the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators) I said that "the great virtue of this proposal is that it totally reverses the whole theory that machines are hostile to men. It is designed rather to make them, first, last and all the time, the supporters and allies of men."

To my mind, the problem is very simple. All business, all commerce and all technological advance, like government, are designed to serve people. The progress of business and the restoration of prosperity depend wholly upon the capacity of people to buy the product of the farm and of the factory.

Unemployment is the primary obstacle to technological advance because unemployment necessarily reduces the market for the products of industry. Government has been trying to solve the unemployment problem only because business has not done so. Many industries have tried, but success can be achieved only by a policy which will apply to all industries. That policy, in my opinion, must be such as to take the unemployment problem off the back of government. In other words, we must find the way to enable industry to provide real jobs.

So, instead of having government provide inadequate jobs at inadequate pay for a fraction of the unemployed by increasing the national debt, I would have industry itself provide the jobs and bear the cost out of increased business which would be bound to come if people are put back to real work.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY
[U. S. Senator from Wyoming]
Washington

[Editor's Note: Senator O'Mahoney's bill (S. 3560) would subtract the cost of materials and supplies, and of wages up to $3,000 per man from gross income and put a "labor-differential tax" on the remainder, which roughly corresponds to operating net income. In a literal sense this would not be a tax on machines. But the bill also provides for a "labor-differential credit" which would be a percentage of the total wages paid (up to $3,000 again), to be allowed against the "labor-differential tax." The more an employer paid in wages, therefore, the less his total tax. Conversely it appears that the more machines he used in place of wage earners, the higher would be his tax. It was this effect which caused our writer to describe S. 3560 as a bill to "tax labor-saving machines."]

Taxation in "Taxless" Towns

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago the Monitor published an article regarding the municipal plant in the village of Morrisville, Vt., which said it was making a "profit sufficient to permit its citizens to escape taxation." That isn't true. Likewise, the statistics on electric rates in America are misleading. It has recently been shown by the Federal Trade Commission that there are forty-four towns and one city in Vermont under private ownership that have *lower* rates than Morrisville. Furthermore, the town would be $4,000 a year better off if it had never gone over to municipal socialism!

Politicians never ran any business with success; even the United States Post Office loses millions every year when all the facts are cited. Our Post Office enjoys free rent in $700,000,000 worth of public buildings.

The private utility plants paid last year $359,000,000 in taxes; the socialized plants paid only $2,500,000. Wages and salaries in the private plants average over $200 a year per worker above the *average* in the 1,947 municipally owned plants.

A few years ago the Monitor published a story that Orleans, Vt., was a "taxless town." I went there and made an investigation: I found everybody paid at least *four* sets of taxes, just as they do in Morrisville. Public ownership in 95 cases out of 100 is a failure the world over.

F. G. R. GORDON
Haverhill, Mass

"Communism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The cry "Communism," so frequently heard during the past few years, has been used mostly as a smoke screen behind which other agencies, mainly Fascism, has been at work to gain control of the Government.

Communism may work by boring from within. Fascism works more by deception, as well as by boring from within. Fascism appears to be using many channels through which to attempt to influence public opinion, such as news reels, movies, and, to a greater or less extent, the educational systems.

If both Communism and Fascism are seen through, as being contrary to individual self-government and free reason, they will, perhaps, be more intelligently resisted and reduced to impotence.

E. G. C.
Chicago

A Mere Century Cannot Daunt Yang

Correspondence of the Associated Press

SHANGHAI

At the age of 103, Yang Chao-sen, noted Chinese artist, is setting out to see the western world.

The famous calligrapher, who is considered the greatest living exponent of the ancient art of Chinese character writing, is planning his first trip to the United States.

If he can't make it this year, he says, he will "definitely go in 1950."

Yang is still at the height of his powers as an artist. He is physically vigorous, clear-eyed, and enjoys his meals with the help of his third set of teeth—his own, he says.

Fame and fortune came to Yang at an age when most men have already lived their three score years and ten. He studied his art for sixty-five years before becoming well known. His best work, ranked by Chinese critics with that of the old masters of 3,000 years ago, was done after he was 87.

Yang is still famous but the fortune is gone. Most of the million Chinese dollars he earned after the age of 75 he devoted to charity. Most of his present income goes to the same cause.

Some of his best scrolls, which can be completed in less than two minutes, bring as much as 500 Chinese dollars. Among his patrons in the past thirty-five years have been such famous Chinese leaders as Dr. Sun Yat-sen and H. H. Kung.

Yang has one rule for longevity—moderation, especially in eating. He has never used tobacco or alcohol.

At the age of 96, Yang says he had a disturbing experience. His second teeth, which had lasted for nine decades, fell out. But two years later he says the third set started growing. Now he believes he has many more years of life ahead of him.